BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS. . . . No. 22, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS. . . . W. A. PARKER, Printer.

NO. 41 VOL. XIV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1829.

TERMS. For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2,50 in advance.
To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12,50 in advance.

HOME MISSIONS

For the Boston Recorder. First Annual Report of the Society for mutual assistance of the Churches connected with the Brookfield Association; presented at the annual meeting, June

This Report embraces a period of almost two years. Three churches have been assisted by the Society, viz.: the Evangelical churches in Hardwick, Barre and S. Brookfield—and all of them are prospering. The first needs no more aid—or rather has received almost none, except what was derived from the assurance that it should be afforded,

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rived from the assurance that it should be afforded, if necessary. The others, will probably be able soon to sustain themselvess.

"This Society originated from the exigencies of the times." Some of the churches were already suffering severely from the inroads of error, and others were threatened. Something must be done. The tide of desolution must be stayed. The enemy must be ability metal and to meet him successfully. must be boldly met—and to meet him successfully, there was need not only of harmony of feeling, but of concert in action also. The Society is composed of churches represented in the annual meeting by Pastors and delegates. "It has of course been optional with the churches whose Pastors belong to the Association, whether to unite with the Society or not. Some of them, from causes that imply no want of cordiality in the work, have not yet be-

come members."

The receipts of the two years, during which the Society has virtually been in operation, have amounted to \$498,98 more than half of which was unappropriated at the date of the Report. Within the bounds of the Society, several hundred dollars have been raised during the same period, to aid other churches in erecting houses of worship; and con-tributions have been made to the Massachusetts Missionary Society.

The following extract gives the views of the members of the Society, in their own language. It is not the aid directly afforded to sister churches on which we most calculate. It is the mutual confidence of the fidence and sympathy, and general strength imparted to the whole sisterhood of our churches, that iefly commend this enterprize to our hearts. This Society operates like a system of mutual in-surance, encouraging the feeble to put forth all their strength, with the assurance that it will not be in vain—discouraging the opposers of religion from attempting to crush even the feeblest church —letting them know, that they have to contend, not with one, but with all our churches in a body that we stand or fall together—that the hand of vi-olence that would put down our smallest church must be strong enough to cope with our united strength, and with that God whose approbation is sure to attend an enterprize so consonant with the spirit of the gospel—strong enough to scatter to the four winds the last fragments of our Zion."

The object and spirit of this Society correspond so well with the object and spirit of the Mass. Miss. Society, that it could not fail to be in effect, an efficient auxiliary, whether or not it were so in name and in form. But we are happy to find the follow-ing articles in their constitution—articles, that we lieve express the cordial sentiments of an asso tion that has always been "forward" in the cause

Art. III. This Society shall be considered as auxiliary to the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and its funds, after the amount is appropriated, which is needed by the feeble churches in our vicinity, shall be paid over to that Society; and an account of our receipts shall be rendered annually to the Treasurer of that Society.

Art. IV. The missionaries employed, shall be appointed by our Society, and receive their commission from the Parent Society, and shall make re-port of their labors, to the same annually. The officers of the Society for the current year,

are, Rev. Thomas Snell, D.D., Rev. Joseph Vail, Rev. Alvan Bond, Rev. John Fisk, and Rev. Levi Packard, Prudential Committee; Mr. James Clark, Treasurer; Dea. John Wood, Auditor.

We have said, that the object and spirit of the Mass. Miss. Society are the same which are avowed by this auxiliary. And while this is true-it is true also, that the Parent Society proposes to restore the decayed places of whole generations—that it propos s to establish churches where they do not exist in any form-(and towns there are even in Massachusetts, where no church exists) to strengthen the things that remain are ready to die, within the bounds of associations that are utterly unable to sustain their own feeble churches, and defend themselves against the continued encroachments of infidelity, vice, and fanaticism—and to impart life and energy to the whole mass of feebleness and death, scattered over our Commonwealth,

Hence the importance of a vigorous support of the Parent Society on the part of those auxiliaries that embody the greatest amount of piety and wealth. Hence the necessity, that every auxiliary steadily survey the whole field of operation, and rouse its energies in proportion to the magnitude of the whole object. The Cause is one. No iso-lated efforts on the part of any auxiliary, can prevent the ravages of the common enemy. ciation or Conference in the State; and when it shall he so-the work is done-the victory is se-

Much may safely be anticipated from the efforts of the Brookfield Associational Auxiliary. Unitaianism has pushed its way thither in no very courtly stile-and the offensiveness of its measures has called forth a spirit which we are persuaded will never tire, till its entrenchments are broken up, and its forces disbanded in that quarter—may we not add—in every quarter.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

LESSON FOR SECOND SABBATH, OCT'R.

Manner in which Jesus manifested himself to his Manner in which Jesus manyested hinsely to his disciples the third time after his resurrection—They spend a night unsuccessfully in fishing. Jesus ap-pears on the shore and directs them where to cast their net for a draught. They obey, and take a vast quantity. Peter swims to the shore. They find preparation on the shore for their refreshment.

Sea of Tiberias, (v. 1.) an inland sea, or lake, on which some of the disciples pursued their employment, that of fishermen, before they were call-

Children, (v. 5.) a familiar and endearing mode His fisher's coat, (v. 7.) "His upper garment."

Scott-girt, or bound it about him.
Two hundred cubits, (v. 8.) "not much above a

The third time that Jesus shewed, &c. (v. 14.)

Twice before he showed himself on the first day of the week, when as now several were together. xx.

Why did not the disciples recognize Jesus:—What did Jesus mean by the question, Have ye any meat? Was there any thing supernatural attending the taking of the fishes, v. 6? If so, in what did it consist? Who is the disciple whom Jesus loved? Why did Peter swim to Jesus? Was there any thing supernatural in the preparation of there any thing supernatural in the preparation of fire and food upon the shore? Why did not the disciples dare to inquire who Jesus was? and why should they need to inquire, knowing him to be the Lord? Had Jesus showed himself in private oftener than twice he for the time? oftener than twice before this time?

REFLECTIONS.

1. We observe the diversity of character among individuals governed by principles essentially one. Thomas was incredulous. John was amiable and attractive. Peter was forward without decision and ardent without courage. His defects were probably removed after Christ's resurrection; but his forwardness and fervor remained. In an affair so slight as that of going to fish, it is he by whom it is proposed; in the more important affair which succeeded, it is he only who abandons his labor and casts himself into the see to meet the more origidate. casts himself into the sea to meet the more quickly

his risen Lord.

2. We are again called to contemplate the wisdom of God in the variety of circumstances attend-ing the appearance of Jesus after his resurrection. To individuals of different classes, associated and alone, now in one form and now in another, he manifests himself; furnishing indubitable signs that he is the Lord.

he is the Lord.

3. We may possess knowledge of the true character of Christ. It is not a subject on which we are doomed to seek the truth perpetually without reaching it, to speculate without deciding, nay, to believe simply without knowing. That he is the Messiah—the Lord of the universe—is a fact which, without attempting to solve those mysteries as to the nature of his union with God which infinite window has above to consequence. wisdom has chosen to conceal, we, like the Apostles, may know by his own instructions confirmed in his

MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. Extracts from the 4th Annual Report.

The time for rendering this Report was at the annual meeting May 28, 1829. The sickness of the Secretary prevented its being read in full at that time and also delayed its publication. It has, however, been several weeks before the public and in the hands of superintendants and teachers. To give it a wider circulation, we copy into our columns the most material parts. The reader is desired to remem ber, that it refers to the operations of the summer of 1828, and of the succeeding winter. The expenses of the Union for that year were: Gen. Agent's salary, travelling expenses, postage &c. \$781,28; paper and printing Report, \$128,88; annual and other meetings, \$8.—The Treasurer received from life members, \$648,99; for initiatory fees of Auxiliaries, \$28; annual subscriptions and donations, \$38,13; collections, \$60,41. The receipts for sales at the Depository were \$7,194; which with the addition of a former balance was all paid for books, printing and expenses of Depository, except a balance now in hand of \$348,35.

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Union has already 400 schools connected with its auxiliaries, which is an increase of 70 schools during the last year. In the 244 which have been reported, there year. In the 244 which have been reported, there are 4,706 teachers, 31,890 scholars: 232 teachers. 145 scholars, who have been added to the church during the last year, and 54 who are now ministers or are preparing for the ministry. This aggregate, applied to the 400 schools, makes the whole number of teachers 7,714, of scholars 52,278, of teachers added to the church the last year 330, of scholars 237, and of ministers or those preparing for the ministry 88; being an increase in the year of 2,462 teachers, and 13,037 scholars; which is more than double the whole number connected with the Union three years since.

In 139 schools there are 30,708 library books Applying this aggregate to the 400 schools, (which may be safely done) we may estimate the whole number of volumes in the libraries of our auxilia-ries at 88,368.

The Committee on the Depository have employ ed, as their Agent to superintend its concerns, Mr. Christopher C. Dean, in place of Mr. Samuel N. Tenney, resigned on account of ill health. From May 24, 1828, to May 24, 1829, the sales in the Depository amounted to about \$12,000, which is more than double what had been made before, since ts establishment. The Committee have put the prices of their books so very low, that not withstanding the business of the Depository has so rapidly increased, and been managed with the most rigid economy, still its profits have only exceeded its expenses \$200 or \$300. This and \$1,500 or \$2,000 more, are needed to increase the capital, which does not now amount to one half the value of the stock on hand

Publishing Committee, appointed by the Board, May 31, 1828, have issued nine new books either original or such as had never been printed in this country, for the use of Sabbath Schools. The first edition of seven of these books contains 17,000 bound volumes; the other two, 20,000, unbound. They have also published a Class Paper, a Lithographic Map of Palestine, a Catalogue of the Books in the Depository, and the Sabbath School Treasury. If permitted to judge from the rapidity of sales, we have reason to believe that all our publications are popular and useful. Respecting the Bible Class Book, Map of Palestine, and Sabbath School Treasury, we have abundant testimony in their favor, both written and oral. The Committee is still carrying forward the business of publishing valuable books, as fast as the funds of the Union will permit. They now have several works in press, and more in the hands of good authors. The Committee has labored diligently to purge the Depository of books unsuitable for Sabbath school libraries, and to enlarge the variety of miscellaneous books, of such a character as they can recommend for the use of either or all the denominations connected with the Union.

The Committee on Agencies, have employed Mr. Artemas Bullard, as General Agent of the Union, for the ensuing year. They also employed Mr. J. T. Jones, Baptist Theological student at Andover, to labor five weeks in Berkshire County, During this period Mr. Jones was unusually diligent and successful in his efforts to promote the cause of Sabbath school instruction. He visited forty congregations, and made thirty public ad-

During the past year, the General Agent has travelled, while transacting the business of the U-nion, about 4000 miles, generally preached on the subject of Sabbath schools two or three times on the Sabbath, and frequently during the week, formed six Unions auxiliary to the Mass. Sab. School Union, attended several annual or public meetings in other States, conducted the correspondence of the Union, edited the Sabbath School Treasury, compiled four library books, which have been published by the Mass. Union, abridged or amended five others, and taken a general superintendance of

Why did not the disciples recognize Jesus?—What did Jesus mean by the question, Have ye my meat? Was there any thing supernatural attending the taking of the fishes, v. 6? If so, in what did it consist? Who is the disciple whom Jesus loved? Why did Peter swim to Jesus? Was there any thing supernatural in the preparation of fire and food upon the shore? Why did not the disciples dare to inquire who Jesus was? and why should they need to inquire, knowing him to be should they need to inquire, knowing him to be the Lord? Had Jesus showed himself in private oftener than twice before this time?

Why did not the disciples recognize Jesus?—

the whole business of publishing. It has been his duty, as far as possible, to simplify the operations of the Board, to make arrangements for its meetings, and prepare all the business for its several them. I brought him the nine Tracts, and he swore that he would read them all, if they would be still. He took one and said, 'Here is the Swear-er's Prayer, we will read that first.' He read, but he soon began to weep; the sailors made sport of was been more than doubled, many have been removed and others which had been offered by publishers, for review, have been rejected as unworthy a place in Sabbath School Libraries. As the labors of the General Agent in the City are becoma place in Sabbath School Libraries. As the labors of the General Agent in the City are becoming more and more arduous and important, the Committee feel bound to say to those Auxiliaries, which have not yet enjoyed the privilege of his personal efforts, that, "although he may not be able to visit you, during the year, still, you will in all probability be greatly benefitted by his labors. If you take the Sabbath School Treasury, or books from our Depository, you are continually reaping the fruit of his labors. When he visits a single town, or attends the angual meeting of a Union, matown, or attends the angual meeting of a Union, many towns in the vicinity of the Union, will, indirecty, feel his influence. From these and many other considerations, that might be urged, we feel confident our auxiliaries will be ready to lend us that assistance, which will secure to them the advan-tages to be derived from the labors of a permanent General Agent."

While then, the institution, in whose behalf we are speaking, is comparatively unimposing in its aspect, and noiseless in its operations, we are constrained to say, God has accomplished that, by its instrumentality, whereof we are glad. When we look at the simplicity of the Sabbath School system, compared with the more splendid course of kindred institutions, and then at their result, we are irresistibly reminded, not of the strong wind, which rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord, nor of the earthquake, nor yet of the fire,—but of the still small voice, at which the prophet wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out and stood at the entering in of the cave.

TRACTS.

From a Layman in the interior of Arkansas Ter-

The grant of 20,000 pages of Tracts, made by the Committee of the American Society, in July of 1828, arrived but about a month since. We had sent to New-Orleans for a fresh supply, but could obtain none; so that 20,000 pages are all we are to expect till the navigation opens again the ensuing winter. Of these we shall endeavor to make such a distribution, by means of lending and exchanging, as will circulate them as widely as possible. We have to express to the Committee our warmest thanks for this supply of the Society's publications. In our remote situation, our poverty of information is so great, and our hunger so extreme, that we grasp with eagerness the crumbs that fall from your

In my seclusion here in these Western Wilds, my heart, at times, is ready to sink within me, at the neglected, unknown Arkansas!

It is matter of very serious regret, that New-Or-leans, the great emporium of the West, should at any time be destitute of Tracts. I hope this defiany time be destitute of Tracts. I hope this defi-ciency will be supplied through the attention of some of the travelling Agents, of whose arrival we are informed by the Tract Magazine. How gladly would we hail the arrival of one of these good Mis-sionaries among us! But our distance from the large towns, together with our thin-settled condi-tion, precludes the hope at present

tion, precludes the hope at present.

As to the religious and moral condition of this country, it is deplorable indeed. On this subject, I could tell you a tale that would cause your heart to bleed. We have much need of Missionaries and Tracts. We hear of a Missionary at Little Rock, our seat of territorial government, and that his la-bors have been greatly blessed. But that place is more than 100 miles distant from us, and we have but little communication with it.

I have written at this time with a heavy heart; and have hesitated whether I ought not to give over all application for relief, and to keep the know-ledge of our real situation from afflicting the sensitive hearts of your Committee, until the means pla-

Tracts among a Company of Soldiers.

A gentleman travelling in the western part of New-York, says the Report of the Utica Tract Society, overtook a company of soldiers, who, though he gave them no provocation, rudely insulted him. He rode on silently a short distance, and when out of sight, took from his pocket a number of Tracts, and scattered them in the road. Soon afterward he called at a tavern, and at length the soldiers came in, each with a Tract in his hand. They all sat down in the bar-room, and commenced reading. One after the other, as he finished a Tract, exchanged it with his companion, until the Tracts were generally read by them all. Before they had finished, many of the faces of these weather-beaten soldiers were bathed in tears .- Id.

Tracts Blessed to an Universalist, &c.

From the Report of the Utica Society A clergyman one day gave Andrew Fuller's Tract on Universalism (No. 134) to a young man who had been brought up in the belief of that doctrine, with a request that he would give it a candid and attentive perusal. Not long after, in a time of awakening, this individual became a subject of renewing grace, and in relating the exercises of his mind, he mentioned this Tract, as "the means of shaking his Universal faith to pieces." He now gives satisfactory evidence of a radical change.

A professor of religion in F—, on reading the Tract "Conversion of Sinners a Common Christian Duty," observed: This is a most excellent Tract. It has done me much good. It has taken away from me every excuse for sloth and indiffer-

During a recent revival at one of the missionary stations among the Indians, a gay and thoughtless young lady, who is now a hopeful convert, received her first serious impression while hearing the Tract read, entitled the "Death of Sir Francis

Nine Tracts on a Voyage at Sea.

A sailor, says the Report of the Branch Tract Society in Baltimore, being about to embark on a voyage, called on a gentleman to take leave of him, and was presented with nine Tracts. Several months afterward he returned, called immediately on his friend, and the first words he uttered were The books, the books, the best books in the world. When requested to give a statement of their effects on himself and the crew, he said, "There was on board a sailor, who was a very profane man; he used to read old newspapers and almanacs, and the

his tears, but he became so affected as to be compelled to lay down the Tract. He became so much alarmed for himself, that he would not go aloft, for fear of falling, and having his many wicked prayers answered. He cried and prayed, until he found peace in Jesus Christ. Then he could go aloft as well as ever, and read the rest of the books for the sailors. Every calm we go around him, to hear him; and on that voyage four others were converted to God. He came to be the best man on board; when the hands got sick, he would pray for them. when the hands got sick, he would pray for them, and read my books for them; so that you see they are the best books in the world."—Id.

The Good Work goes on.

We are continually receiving orders from various places for particular Tracts, for the monthly distribution to every family which is willing to receive them. Among others, the Tract Society of Cin-cinnati, Ohio, have ordered five thousand copies each of three specified Tracts, for distribution in

three successive months.

From Natchez, Mississippi, where the work has been commenced, reports are of a most encouraging character. The first distribution of Tracts being nearly completed, not a single instance of refusal has yet been met with.—Id.

Donation of Jewelry.

From a Clergyman in the State of New-York. I send you herewith several articles of jewelry elonging to my wife, of which she asks your acceptance. I have also a gold watch and seal, which to have these things about us, when means are so much wanted to advance the cause of our dear Redeemer. Besides, I cannot plead with a good conscience, either in my pulpit or in private, with such unnecessary trash about me.—Id.

\$10 from a Lady in the State of New-York. It is with much satisfaction that I send you the nclosed. It has for a long time been my heart's desire and prayer to God, that I might do some thing for the dear cause in which you are engaged; and I would now thank God that it is in my power, for I esteem it one of the greatest luxuries of my life to be able occasionally to cast my mite into the treasury of the Lord. I was a subscriber for the first Tracts ever printed in New-England, and I then as little thought of living to see a Society on the broad scale of the present, as I did of seeing the millennium! When I reflect upon the wonderful change thirty years have effected, I am constrained to cry, "What hath God wrought!" I hope to send you ten dollars more within a few months. - Id.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have repeatedly enriched our columns with the com unications of Messis. Tyerman and Bennet, who were leputed by the Directors of the London Missionary Society, o visit their missionary stations in various parts of the heathen world. The following lively sketch of their travels. the places which they visited, and the reception with which they met, we cannot withhold from our readers. It is a brief, but most interesting summary of what passed under their observation, and occurred as matter of their own ex-Chr. Mirror.

Letter addressed by George Bennet, Eq. surviving Member of the Society's Deputation, to the Rev. Richard Miles, Superintendent of the Society's Mis-sions in South Africa, pro tempore. TO THE REV. RICHARD MILES.

" Cape Town, March 24, 1829. "MY DEAR SIR,-In compliance with your request, I have the pleasure to send you a very brief mention of the principal places, visited by my late friend and companion and myself, in the discharge of the interesting commission which we had the honour to accept from the London Missionary So-

ciety.

"Permit me to preface this rapid sketch with stating, unequivocally, that in the fulfilment of the du-ties which devolved upon us as a deputation from the London Missionary Society, we have derived the most pleasing satisfaction, from finding that a much greater measure of substantial good has re-sulted from the labors of Missionaries, both to the people and rulers of the several countries, where they are stationed, and to society at large, than we had ventured to expect. Nor is it easy to say, whether the direct or indirect mass of good is the greater, or the more extensive. Both are very manifest, and very considerable.

"In May, 1821, we sailed from London in the Tuscan, South Sea whaler, for the South Seas, by ruscan, South Sea whater, for the South Seas, by way of Cape Horn. We rounded that Cape in the depth of the Southern Winter (July,) proceeding to 60 degrees of south latitude, and sailing westward to 80 degrees of longitude; we then made our northing; and when we had got well within the trades, we sailed directly west through, what Capt Cooke justly called "the Dangerous Archi-pelago," and reached Tahiti, in 150 degrees west longitude, and 18 degrees south latitude, in September, 1821.

"Amongst the two groups of Islands, of which Tahiti is the largest and chief, and which are named. 'The Georgian and Society Islands,' we remained nearly three years, visiting almost every part of each Island. Of course we visited every station where a Missionary was placed; and, in fact, more than once. During this period, we made a voyage to the Sandwich Islands, which lie in about the same longitude as Tahiti, and 20 degrees to the north of the line, being 3,500 miles distant from Tahiti. Amongst the Sandwich Islands, (Owy-hee, Oahu, &c.,) we were detained four months through the censurable conduct of our captain; and returned to Tahiti in the same little vessel (about sixty-one tons) at the close of 1829. In 1823, we made a series of visits to all the Mis ary stations in the Society and Georgian Islands, and to many other Islands besides; some of them at the distance of from three to five hundred miles

"In May, 1824, we took our final departure from those most beautiful and interesting regions and proceeded in a small brig (sixty-three tons) for New-Zealand, and New South Wales. In our route for New-Zealand, we touched at many Islands, for the purpose of leaving native Missionaries from Tahiti at some, and of inquiring into the state

"From New Zealand, where we were most unexpectedly made prisoners, and very narrowly escaped being murdered and eaten, we voyaged to Sydney, which we reached with much difficulty,

after having been three months at sea, in place of five or six weeks. In New South Wales, we remained nine months; during which time, we visited various parts of the interior, and some parts of the count of the co of the coast of this vast region, and most thriving

colony.

"From Port Jackson, in June, 1825, we voyaged in the Hugh Crawford, through Torres' Straits, than which, we suppose, there is not a more dangerous place for navigation in the world: the ship that left Sydney Harbor the day after us, was totally wrecked at the entrance of Torres' Straits; and the only two others, that we heard of, which afternpted the passage from twelve to eighteen months after our happy passage, were also wrecked.

wrecked.

"Through the Straits of Torres and Lombok, our commission led us to Batavia in Java. In this most beautiful and fertile country, we travelled about 800 miles, through Buitenzorg, Cheribon, Samarang, Salitega, to the Imperial city of Solo, &c. From Batavia, we then passed to Singapore, a place which British talent aud enterprise are making, (or rather have made,) a thriving and valuable settlement, and which by the Dutch in Java, is regarded in great commercial jealousy.

garded in great commercial jealousy.

"From Singapore, we proceeded in the H. C.
S. Windsor, to Macao and Canton, the only two places in China, accessible to Europeans. We returned to Singapore in December, 1825, and after-wards visited, for about a month each, Malacca, and Pulo Penang, (or Prince of Wales's Island.) From Penang, we sailed in a small Danish brig, between the Andaman Islands for Calcutta, which princely city, we reached about April 16, 1826. In Bengal, we remained nine months, visiting the vaprincely city, we reached about princely city, we reached alone months, visiting the various Missionary stations, proceeding up the Hoogly and Ganges, to Scrampore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Monghyr, Patna, Digah, the Holy City of Benares, Chunar, Allahabad, &c., in all about 900 miles of river distance.

"We left Calcutta in the Aurora, in December, and after spending a few days with much satisfactors."

1826, and after spending a few days with much satisfaction, at Vizagapatam, we reached Madras in January, 1827. In this very interesting Presiden-cy, where the beneficial influence of Britons,—both ministers of religion, and the members of the Governnent, civil and military,—is unquestionably evident, we remained about nine months, and, the Missionaries being numerous and widely scattered, we were obliged to travel more than 3000 miles in palanquins—through Arcot, Chittoor, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Belgaum, Goa, Cannanore, Mysore, Seringapatam, Salem, Quilon, Travancore, Cotym, Nagercoil, Cape Comorin, Palamcottah, Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry,

"From Madras, we voyaged by Ceylon, to the Isle of France. Here we were condemned to remain seven months, before we could fulfil the last object of our commission, which was, to pay a visit to Radama, the King of Madagascar, and to the Missionaries in his capital. Madagascar is doubtered in the control of the problem of the problem of the problem. less, including the peculiar physical character of the island, and its equally striking moral character, and the nature of its government, the most re-markable country which we have visited. Here, we were destined to witness a great political revolution, attended by a change of dynasty, and the shedding of much of the best blood of the country. Here, also, I was destined to lose my friend and companion, by a sudden stroke of apoplexy, after having been associated together for more than seven years and a half! Delivered from imminent danger in this country, I returned in September, 1828, by way of Bourbon, to the Mauritius. Thence also happily delivered, I arrived at this beautiful town (Cape-Town) and interesting colory, November 92, 1898. ny, November 22, 1828.

"In the South Seas, all our proposed objects were accomplished beyond our most sanguine ex-pectations; indeed, all our wishes were realized, and we were so happy as to leave those favored and exquisitely beautiful islands with the most unequivocal marks of our possessing the affectionate esteem of all the Missionaries, of the chiefs, and of

"In the Sandwich Islands, where are placed the

excellent and exemplary Missionaries from North America, we had the unmingled satisfaction, for four months, of enjoying the intelligent society of those valuable men, and received every day, both from themselves and their amiable partners, fresh proofs of their kindness and attention. During our involuntary detention, and, in some considera-ble degree, arising from that detention, that great and most happy, moral change from Heathenism to Christianity took place, which is now being published throughout the Christian world.

those which we visited in our voyage to New Zealand, the most surprising and delightful, moral change had even taken place, in the overthrow of ignorance, vice, idolatry, and indolence; and, cholding the changes which had been produced by the instruction of the natives in Christainity, we derived a satisfaction and pleasure beyond expression. In New Zealand, the marks of improvement are few and equivocal. The people are ferocious and intractable, and still cannibals—as we ourselves ry nearly experienced. "In New South Wales, during our nine months"

sojourn, we were laid under the strongest obliga-tions to Sir Thomas and Lady Bribsane, to all the constituted authorities, and especially to the Rev. Samuel Marsden and the other clergy, for their singularly kind and unceasing attentions. Here we found the government pleasingly desirous of cherishing and encouraging any reasonable plans for meliorating the condition of the Aborigines, who are certainly the most pitiably abject of any part of the human family that we have yet known, and for whom nothing, or next to nothing, has yet been done, and but little attempted.

"In Java, we were received and treated by the excellent Baron Vander Capellan and his Lady, as well as by all the constituted authorities and the clergy, with the kindest attentions. Here was offered to us every desirable facility for accomplishing the objects of our mission. ression has been made on the Malays or Chinese. pression has been made on the Malays of Chinese, It is a pleasing duty to state that similar obliga-tions were laid upon us in an eminent degree, by the governments in China, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Calcutta, and throughout Bengal; and most especially in Madras, and throughout the whole of that interesting and flourishing presiden-

"In the Mauritius, during our compulsory stay, we received obliging civilities, and very kind atter tions from some private individuals of our own countrymen, and also from some of the French families, in different parts of this physically beautiful island. We suppose, however, there are but few who have resided in this island, as strangers, who would feel regret on leaving, or form a wish

"Radama, and the late Government of Madagascar, honored us with singular and substantial marks of respect and attention. The government

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also which was formed, after the death of Radama, showed us much more of attentian and kindness, than we had ventured to expect. Here the Misgionaries have labored much and with valuable success, under peculiarly disadvantageous circumstan-ces; and their prospects were very bright, until the sickness and death of the King took place: now they are very gloomy. The painful events and overwhelming dangers which occurred in that island will always associate with Madagascar, the

most melancholy ideas.

"At the Cape of Good Hope, I have lived a pleasing sort of Hermit life for several months, during which period I have seen some little of this very interesting and important colony. I have also enjoyed the society and kind civilities of some worthy and intelligent individuals, and have been honored here, as I was in New South Wales, with most obliging attentions from your excellent Chief Justice, whose character and talents I am glad to see so highly and so justly appreciated in this col-

During my stay at the Cape. I have witnessed with admiration and pleasure, the great patience of this easily governed colony. I also rejoice to bethat through the wisdom and moderation of the Home Government, the independence of th Supreme court, and the prudent management of an enlightened press, years like those of calamitous ssion, so long inflicted on this colony, will

ver be allowed to return.
"With thankfulness to the Divine Providence for all the past expressions of His goodness, and with exulting hope, that I may at no very distant period be permitted once more to behold my dear friends in that dearest and best of lands, our common country, I have the honor to remain, my dear non country, I have the holor to remain,
Sir, your truly faithful and obliging servant,
(Signed) "George Benner."

MR. WOLFF Arrived at Jerusalem, Jan. 7, in very indifferent health; that of Lady Georgiana seems to have been confirmed by the hardships, to which she was subjected on the journey,—sometimes making her way on foot, sometimes on a donkey, at another up-on a dromedary, and again with her husband in a basket bound up on a camel.' She appears to pos-sess great intrepidity for a woman of her rank, and to have submitted to all the hardships of a journey through the desert, with cheerfulness. She perthrough the desert, with cheerfulness. She per-sisted to give the Word of God to Turks, with her own hands, in spite of the apprehensions of Christians at Gaza. Mr. Wolff maintained his characteristic manner in addressing a company of Bedou-ins—"You have now time to repent, for the Lord Jesus Christ, who came from heaven to dis for our sins, and was crucified by the Jews, will soon come again in glory, and with great power, to reign in the city of Jerusalem, surrounded by Jews believ-ing in him; and then all those who tell lies, and rob, and whose heart is not new and clean, will be cast into hell." With great seriousness they asked me, "When will Jesus come?" I answered them according to my most internal convictions, "in a very few years!" [Mr. Wolff is a millennarian, one who expects Christ will reign visibly in person on earth.] The Bedouins replied-" Prayer is no more in the earth, but tyranny," which reminded me of Is. 5: 7, "And he looked for judgment, but behold oppression," &c.

From the Boston Missionary Herald. CEYLON. LETTER FROM DOCT. SCUDDER, DATED AT PANDITERIPO, JANUARY, 1, 1829.

PANDITERIPO, JANUARY, 1, 1829.

Labors at Santillipay.—My labors, except at the station have been principally confined to the village Santillipay, during the last three months. In addition to the regular religious exercises held there on Salbhath evening for more than a year past, I have lately held occusional meetings on week days, and visited more or less from house to house. Much of the secal of the worst mas need sown days, by Sechumparapullay, teacher of the New-York Spring School, and his labors have been attended, I hope, with good effect. Things have appeared so encouraging as to induce me to make an attempt to form a native Christian congregation. This attempt has been partially successful. The articles are as follows.

The articles are as follows.

1. We renounce all trust in Paramaseevun, and other false gods and idols. We believe in Jehovah, the Father, on, and Holy Ghost, three persons, but one God.

2. We promise that we will not go to heathen temples, nb ashes, or conform to other vain ceremonies common mong the heathen. We believe in Christ only as the Sa-

among the heather.

Viour of sinners.

3. We promise that we will abstain from work on the Sabbath, and that we will attend the house of God on that day to hear his word.

To these articles, eight persons, in no way connected with the control their names, and several others have ex-

me, have signed their names, and several others have ex-pressed a wish to do the same. Of those who have signed them, four are heads of families. How far any of them may be affected with a sense of divine things, I hope hereafter to With those who sign the above articles, the members of the church in that village, with myself, make the following

We, the minister and members of the church of Christ,

promise to consider you who sign the above agreement, as our friends. We promise, when called upon, to visit you and your children when sick; and in case your friends re bury you when you die, we will do it.

fuse to bury you when you die, we will do it.

In this village truth has apparently taken a deeper root than in any village around me. And though most of those who have signed the above agreement, or wish to sign it, may be no more than speculatively convinced of the truth of Christianity, great good is effected; inasmuch as they leave off the abominations of heathenism, and attend where Jehovah is worshipped. They are, humanly speaking, better prepared for the influences of the Holy Spirit.

prepared for the influences of the Hoty Spirit.

Proceedings at the Feast of Pulliar.—As the great feast of Pulliar has lately been celebrated throughout the country, I was desirous, during the time of it, to have some of the ridiculous subjects mentioned in his history brought before the people. For this purpose, I had some of it put in such plain Tamul as could be understood by the common people, and had it read from house to house, as well as in meetings among them.

In consequence of our reading this, the two brahmins in the neighborhood were very angry, and prophesied the destruction of those who read it. The people also at first said that either their months would become wormeaten, or they would be descroyed. As they, however, have seen none of the effects which were prophesied, they say that Pulliar's history is false. It is probable that about thirty persons in Sautillipay, who observed his fast last year, have lately neglected it.

lately neglected it.

Nothing has a greater tendency to weaken the confidence of the people in their religion, than bringing the hidden things of darkness to light. The little which we have been enabled to do in this respect in this district, has, we have abundant reason to believe, had this effect.

May Christians pray with fervency for the destruction of a religion so dishonoring to Jehovah.

My congregation on the Sabbath, at the station, varies very little from year to year. I have still to regret the great want of any desire in the people near me to hear the word of God. Most of those who attend are children, schoolmasters, and other interested persons. It is a pleas-

worst of God. Most of those who attend are children, schoolmasters, and other interested persons. It is a pleasing fact, that in some of our school bungalows, in some of the villages, a number of people seem disposed to attend.

Respecting my schools I have but little to add in addition to what I have before stated, excepting that I have been obliged to curtail in some measure in consequence of the want of funds.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES RESPECTING THE MIS.

SIONARY SEMINARY

SIONARY SEMINARY.

Present Employment of the Members of the late Senior Class.—At the examination in September, 1823, 16 students, including one from the second class, left the seminary, having gone through with the ordinary course of studies, as was mentioned at p. 204. Of these sixteen, nine were members of the mission church. Mr. Poor gives the following statement respecting the manner in which they are employed. It is inserted here for the information of those benevolent societies and individuals who have contributed for their support; and also to show what use can be made of well disposed and well educated natives, in promoting the objects of the mission and benefitting their countrymen. All the influence which these young men can exert is net gain to the missionairs in their labors, and to the people—a gain which has resulted from the establishment of the mission. When the operations of the mission were commenced, there was no such class of young men, well educated, of good morals, and either able or disposed to disseminate useful knowledge, or elevate the character of their people. And there were no esuses in opera-

tion adapted to produce such a class. Young men of this character will now, it may be hoped, be afmually increasing in number, as successive classes leave the seminary, and thus the missionaries will, through their pupils, having now become their conditions, have a presence and agency in places, and to an extent, which could not be hoped for by means of their own personal labors.

The societies or individuals by whom these beneficiaries were supported are omitted, as it is presumed that the individuals to whom each particular charity has been extended will be recognized by the donors.

ed will be recognized by the donors.

ed will be recognized by the donors.

N. Niles, M. Whelpley, S. Worcester, J. Griswold, I. W. Putnam, and G. Dashel, are retained at this station, (Batticotta.) Niles is employed in teaching the children of the mission families, and in a course of theological studies, with a class of church members who have recently left the seminary. Whelpley is employed as a physician and surgeon, having pursued the study under the care of Doct. Scudder for eight or ten years. He has a good degree of skill, and considerable practice in the country. The native doctors are greatly deficient. He is also pursuing the lolgical studies, but is much interrupted by his medical practice. Dashel is employed as a schoolmaster, teaching the Tamul and English system of Arithmetic, and Tamal grammad to about 20 youths from our native free schools, several of whom are themselves schoolmasters. Worcester, Griswold, and Putnam are employed as teachers in the Seminary, and are also pursuing a second course of study.

ter, Griswold, and Putnam are employed as teachers in the Seminary, and are also pursuing a second course of study.

E. Payson, and M. B. Latimer are connected with the Tillipally station as assistants to Mr. Spaulding, the former in Tamul and English writing and translation, and the latter in teaching the Preparatory School.

C. A. Goodrich, J. B. Frazier, and J. B. Lawrence, are connected with the station at Oodooville, the first as a writer, the second as a teacher in the female school, and the latter as a visitor of schools and reader among the people.

ter, the second as a teacher in the female school, and the last as a visitor of schools and reader among the people. R. W. Bailey is employed a part of the time at Oodoo-ville and the remainder at Manepy, in teaching two schools, composed of a select number of boys taken from the native free schools connected with those stations. Arithmetic and and geography are the branches taught by him.

Thomas Spencer is employed as a teacher in the Mission Charity Boarding School, in connexion with the Church Missionaries in Nellore.

Eliphalet Steele is employed as a private teacher in an European family in Jaffinapatam, where he teaches ten children belonging to two families. He is also teaching a number of native children in the evening at his own house.

umber of native children in the evening at his own house At the request of the Rev. D. Schreyvogel, missionary

At the request of the Rev. D. Schreyvogel, missionary at Trichinopoly, in the service of the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts, Leopold Dober was sent to that station for the purpose of teaching a school in English, and of assisting in the mission. But scarcely had he entered upon his labors, when he was removed by death. This is a mysterious and painful event. Dober possessed many qualifications for usefulness among his countrymen, and was one of the very few who have sufficient enterprise to leave their native land and engage in what is considered here as a foreign service. It was hoped that he would be the forecumer of many who would be educated at his Seminary and sent to the continent. We still indulge this hope; but it is evident that Dober's early removal will long deter many from imitating his example in leaving his native land. Our consolation is the same in this, as in all occurrences of a similar nature, that the Lord doeth all things well.

CHEROKEES. Extracts from a Letter of Mr. Elsworth, dated 8th August, 1829.

Brief reports respecting several of the stations amon the Cherokees have recently been received, from whice some extracts will be inserted here.

some extracts will be inserted here.

Church.—On the first of July 1828, there were 19 members of the church, including the mission family. On the first of the same month, in 1829, there were 34; of whom 19 were native members, two were blacks, and one white; making 22, exclusive of 12 who were members of the mission family. Mr. Elsworth makes the following remarks respecting the religious state of the people. respecting the religious state of the people.

There are ten persons who are serious, and have som

hope of themselves, and in respect to most of whom we have some evidence that they have been born again, though we have not had sufficient time to judge by the fruit. An increasing attention is paid to preaching, and meetings are much better attended than they were a year ago.

Schools.-The schools consist of 25 Cherokee boys, 27 Schools.—The schools could of 20 therokee boys, 24 Cherokee pits, and the children of the mission families. Twenty-four of the boys read in the Testament; 14 of these study Colburn's arithmetic; 10 of them write, and six study geography and history.

All the girls read in the Testament and spell: 12.of them write and study geography, and six study arithmetic in ad-

Some remarks of Mr. Elsworth respecting the late ex-

amination of the school, and its influence are added.

During the last year, I think the children have made greater proficiency than during any year previous. The examination of the schools was attended on the 5th inst. by upwards of 100 persons, many of whom were from among the most respectable in the nation, and were able to judge of the attainments of the schoolars. All were gratified so far as I can learn; and there is no doubt but the schools are regarded with much more interest by the people now, than formerly. We hope that the instruction given the young, will, in many instances, have a happy influence on the minds of the parents. The school also brings the people more within the sound of Gospel, and gives us more influence.

State of Morals.—The moral condition of the Cherokees is certainly improving. Temperance societies are amination of the school, and its influence are added

State of Morals.—The moral condition of the Chero-kees is certainly improving. Temperance societies are forming, and men of influence and authority are using the power vested in them to promote morality. A case occurred last spring, where one of the judges of the circuit court, on finding the air in the court house strongly inspregnated with whiskey, directed his sheriff to follow certain suspected persons to their haunt in the woods, and destroy the whiskey. He succeeded, and was in the act of pouring it off on the ground, as the men appeared. By the same judge six men were fined fifty dollars each for gambling, and one was fined for profameness. and one was fined for profac

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Thompson, dated August 12, 1829.

of the church. With regard to the progress of truth among the people

Two persons stand as candidates for admission to the Two persons stand as candidates for admission to the church, and two others give satisfactory evidence of piety. These four, we trust, will ere long join the people of God. The general deportment of the members of the church is, we think, in a good degree worthy of their high and holy profession. Most of them are constant, and appear to be conscientious, in their attendance on public worship; although, in several instances, they walk six or seven miles. There is also appeared at the seven seven miles. though, in several instances, they walk six or seven inlea. There is also apparent, at the present time, an increasing attention to preaching, in this vicinity. Several, who do not yet give evidence of piety, manifest some concern for their salvation. Our last communion season, (July 20,) was one of far more solemnity than any other season of the kind during the present year. After the ordinary services of the occasion were ended, an opportunity was given, and several persons came forward to be conversed with upon the subject of religion. After particular conversation with each of them respecting their own exercises and the newton.

the anject of religion. After particular conversation with each of their respecting their own exercises and the nature of the new hirth, they were commended by prayer to Him who has the hearts of all men in his hands.

State of Morals.—The cause of temperance is rapidly advancing among this people. To those who have resided here for several years, the change is very obvious and encouraging. A Temperance Society has been recently formed at this place on the principle of total abstinence from the use of suirituans lignors, exercises medicine. couraging. A Temperance Society has been recently formed at this place on the principle of total abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors, except as a medicine, and probibiliting its being kept in our houses, or bought or sold by any member of the family, excepting in the case mentioned above. Fourteen individuals subscribed their names to the constitution before it was taken from the mission-house. The moral condition of society naturally becomes better as intemperance disappears. There appears also to be much promptness and a good degree of justice in executing the laws, and adopting the regulations established for the benefit of this nation.

Extracts from a Letter of Doct. Butler, dated August 3, 1829.

HAWEIS.
Church.—Some notices of the church at Haweis, which Church.—Some notices of the church at Haweis, which was organized about three years ago, were inserted at p. 115 of vol. xxiii, and p. 251, vol. xxiv. On the first of July last it contained 28 members, exclusive of the mission family; 36 of whom were Indians. Twelve were admitted during the previous year. Seven persons are now candidates for admission to the church, and of seven others hopes are entertained that they have been born again. ertained that they have been born again.

We have good reason to believe there is a gradual increase of knowledge among the members of the church; but there are some obstacles to a rapid growth in knowledge. Among these are the destitution of a good interpreter, and the scattered state of the inhabitants. There are generally meetings at three or four different places on each Sabbath, within the limits of the church. These are mostly conducted by Cherokee members. How much instruction is given no one can tell. As far as I am able to learn, such meeting are conducted in an orderly manner, and the church has repeatedly experienced fruits of them by accessions to its number. Had I an interpreter, I should make arrangements to visit these meeting places in rotation: but as it is, if I visit them, it must be without the ability to preach to the people. he people

ee the organization of the church, there has been no time when inquirers or persons under conviction might not have been found within the bounds of the church. The have been found within the bounds of the church. The notoriously wicked have received instruction in righteousness. Their own confession is, "When we meet we close our frolic by fighting; but when the members of the church meet, they part in peace and friendship." When under the influence of liquor they will say, "We know we are wicked and are doing very badly, and are in the road to hell;" and will sometimes add, "We intend to go there."

School—Leat sering two of our oldest girls left the

will sometimes add, "We intend to go there."

School.—Last spring two of our oldest girls left the school. They could both read in the Testament and easy lessons, and write a little. One of them is married to a white man, who is a member of this church. The other lives with her parents and sustains a good character. Eight are now considered members of the school; all of whom read in the Testament, and five of them write. Six of these have considered by whole of their selection here, and the other acquired the whole of their education here, and the other two had received very little instruction before they came. We cannot expect that the influence of these girls will have reat immediate effect on their acquaintance; but I be in each case it is calculated to elevate, in some degree the families with which they are connected. There are fifteen applicants for admission into the school, which we could not expect unless the Cherokees were pleased with it. Probably if these were admixed, the number of applicants would be increased

woman be increased.

The school at Haweis was never designed for a large one.

As many scholars as the health and other circumstances of
the mission family permit, have been taken into the family
and received board and instruction.

-Agency in the Mediterransan.—The accounts from Mr. Anderson, inserted at p. 262, give his progress up to the 13th of April, at which time he was on the point of starting for the Morea. Letters have recently been received from him bearing dates down to be 28th of May, when he and Mr. Smith, previously mentioned as accompanying him, were at Napoli di Romania. They had visited Corinth, Sycion, Nemea, Egina, Poros, Hydria, and the southern part of Argolis. At Egina, whice place they left on the 25th, and where they met with the Rev. Mr. King and the Rev. Mr. Robertson, they remained ten days, having frequent interviews with the Greek rulers, and receiving the most respectful treatment. From Napoli Mr. Anderson was expecting to proceed immediately to Argos, Tripolitza, and some other important places in the Morea, and subsequently through the gulf of Salonica to Macedonia, if time should permit and a safe and convenient passage could be Agency in the Mediterranean .- The accounts from should permit and a safe and convenient passage could be had. He hoped also to visit Smyrna before his return.

[Mis. Her.

TRACTS.

CONVERSION OF A SAILOR BY A TRACT.

CONVERSION OF A SAILOR BY A TRACT.

Communicated by the Chaplain at a United States' Naval Station.

One case of conversion through the instrumentality of a
Tract has lately occurred here. The subject was a young
mariner who had been somewhat dissipated. He was latety received into the communion of the church. In relating
his religious experience, he stated, that his mind was first
awakened to the great concerns of religion and the things
of another world, by reading the Tract-entitled, "Without
holiness no man shall see the Lord." The rationality
of such a qualification for the presence and society of a holy
God, and the necessary intercourse of pure and spiritual
creatures, appeared at once to his mind so clear, so fit and
becoming, that he felt no need of "consulting with flesh
and blood" to ascertain whether he was, in his then present condition, a proper subject for the kingdom of God!
His own understanding convinced him to the contrary. He
viewed himself, for the first time, as a creature all over covered with the most vile uncleanness, his heart the residence
of corruption, and the fruitful source of every abomination
and evil work. He was conscious there was no trick, nor
foolery, nor funaticism in the soleum declaration. "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." And in the midst
heart strength me recovered recovery and the side
occupying his mind was, Can the blood of Christ purify
work a reduced weetch, and wash this filthe heart, this pick out holiness no man shall see the Lord." And in the midstand in the midstand of the local strength for reconcered as forcibly occupying his mind was, Can the blood of Christ purify such a polluted wretch, and wash this filthy heart, this sink of corruption, and make it a fit habitation of God through the Spirit! This reflection was succreded by the recollection of that text, "Tho blood of Christ cleanses from all sin." But he could not apply it to his unholy heart. He now recollected the cries and tears of a young seamen in the chapel a few Sabbaths before, and could now account for that agony and anguish of soul. He felt guilty, condemned, tuined. I conversed frequently and freely with him, furnished him such books as would be enlightening and consoling, and after a few weeks painful and pungent exercises, nished him such tooks as would be enightening and coins ing, and after a few weeks painful and pungent exercise through the tender mercy of God, be was comforted, trust, with "that hope, which is an anchor to the soul bot sure and steadfast, entering into that within the vail."

[Am. T. Mag.

TRACTS BLESSED IN BALTIMORE.

TRACTS BLESSED IN BALTIMORE.

A Sunday School Teacher's Tract Distributing Society, says the report of the Baltimore Branch Tract Society, has accomplished great good by loaning Tracts systematically in various districts of the city. To a lady in feeble health, but indifferent about the salvation of the soul, they gave Tracts, accompanied by religious conversation and prayer. She was brought to see her miserable condition as a sinner against a holy God; and in about six weeks afterward gave the clearest evidences of conversion.

An intemperate man, who said he had not been to a place of public worship for four years, received Tracts with great indifference, and when the distributors afterward visited him, was so intoxicated that it was useless to converse with him. Soon after this, however, he was laid low on a bed of affliction. Sabbath after Sabbath they sought his miserable dwelling, and proclaimed salvation through Jesus—his proud and stubborn heart melted—he professed a hope

Church.—During the last year, the number of native members in the church has decreased by two. The present number is 29. Three, who are not ladians, are members in the Saviour of summers—the family altar has been exceed in the Saviour of summers—the family altar has been exceed in the Saviour of summers—the family altar has been exceeded. in the Saviour of sinners - the family altar has been exected his house-his health is much improved, and he is now

in his house—his health is much improved, and he is now walking in the ways of holiness.

A Deist, who despised Jesus of Nazareth, and trampled his sacred doctrines and precepts under his feet, has been brought, by reading Tracts, to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ, has renounced his infidelity, and is now an active teacher in a Sabbath school.

Another man was given up by his friends as lost, for he was a drunkard. But now how changed! his house has become a scene of done-sic affection and peace, his children attend a Sabbath School, and he is hopefully a converted man, and all this through the instrumentality of Tracts.

A TRACT REMEMBERED IN DEATH.

Thomas Bradford, Jun. Esq. in a public address be-ore the Tract Society of Philadelphia, related the follow-

ng facts;
"A Lady, who is engaged as a Teacher in a coloured "A Lady, who is engaged as a Teacher in a coloured Sabbath School in this city, some months since distributed among the children her usual supply of Tracts. One of these—"Poor Sarah," was conveyed, by the providence of God, to a poor, aged black woman, and, as she could not read, it was read to her by the child. The moving contents of this precious Tract affected her heart, and such was her eagerness to treasure up its interesting incidents in her memory, and to appropriate its divine consolations, that she was wont to crave often, of such as were instructed, the favor of reading it to her. It became her constant companion, and reading it to her. It became her constant companion, and once, in particular, while journeying in one of our Delaware steam-boats, she was known to beg a similar favor of the steam-boats, she was known to beg a similar favor of the captain, which was readily granted. On her return to the city, her little book, the herald of the mercy and grace which she then enjoyed, was still with her. A short time ago she was visited by sickness, which soon proved to be a 'sickness unto death;' but she had received the good reed in her heart, and it had sprung up, bearing its fruits, faith, hope, patience & charity, for her support in the hour when flesh and heart were failing her. For this seed and these good fruits she declared herself to be instrumentally indebted to the story of the poor Indian Sarah. She descended into the dark valley with songs of triumph, asking no other favor than that her much-loved Tract might be deposited in the narrow house with her then dying body. This was dene; she now rests from her labors and her sufferings, and her released, redeemed spirit is, doubtless, rejoicing in the realiss of light, with the glorious assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven. es are written in heaven.

Tracts in N. York City .- The plan of distributing the Last winter a woman, probably 90 years old, who had received instruction from Mr. Huss, came 20 miles expecting to be baptized. She appeared well in every respect, excepting that she expressed an unwillingness to renounce containing. She had for years been a conjurer. In June she came again and told us she was perfectly willing to renounce all conjuring: she said it was a deception, and she was fully determined never to practice it again. She wished her friends to know she had forsaken the practice and given herself to the Saviour. She was then baptized.

distress of mind, who had been very careless and received distress of mind, who had been very careless and received the Tracts with great indifference. She was awakened by the Tract, "Quench not the Spirit." In the 5th a woman who was awakened by the same Tract has joined a Baptist church. A distributor in the 10th ward found that a porter house was closed on the Sabbath and the customers expelled, which he had generally found thronged with a company of tippling young men. More refuse Tracts in the 14th ward than any other, for the Catholics are numerous and their priests forbid them. A considerable number of Catholic families, however, receive and read them.

[N. Y. Obs. abr.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1829.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. It cannot have escaped the notice of the observing Chrisian, the solicitous pastor, or the anxious parent, that infidelity is lately rallying its forces with desperate energy, to overthrow or subvert the faith of the gospel. Publications bound in opposition to missions, to revivals, to the doctrines which are according to godliness and to every thing which "lovely and of good report." New schemes of philosophy are invented, to supersede the necessity or impair the authority of divine revelation. Popular lectures come in aid of the press, and females lay aside their native modesty, to wage public war with the Bible and the Spirit of God Meantime, in the churches, action and enterprize supersede study and regular instruction, to a great extent. We feel assured of the divinity of religion ourselves, and that it is our duty and privilege to convey it to every creature. But we scarcely reflect, that our children need to be systemically taught the reasons of the hope that is in us. We seem alnost to believe, that to study the contents of the Bible will be sufficient; and that Sabbath schools and Bible cla will secure them against the wiles of the devil, without their knowing the testimonies of the fact that God has spoken. But this will not suffice. They must know in whom they believe, and wherefore; and for this purpose effort must be made. It must come to be considered the most important part of education, next to the impression of truth on the conscience and the heart, to show them the evidences of divine revelation, and incorporate them with their earliest and most permanent convictions. To aid in this work, a book was published in London in

1828, and has just been reprinted here by Crocker & Brewster. It is entitled "The Evidences of Christianity: stated in a popular and practical manner, in a course of Lectures, on the authenticity, credibility, divine authority, and inspiration of the New Testament." By Daniel Wilson.-The first thought when we see a new work on this subject is, Can it be needed? We answer, Yes; for almost all that have preceded it, though many are " able and elaborate," are "calculated rather for the scentic than the unestablished Christian," or the uninformed youth. They are abstract and speculative; they keep out of sight unwelcome topics, which the inquirer will still find in the Bible; they rnedly refute objections, which the reader would neve otherwise hear of, or which he might refute without help when he is established in the truth. "The fluctuating of uninformed Christian requires plain information; an accu mulation of arguments; a bold and manly address; the fair and undisguised statement of the whole case; an exhibition of the direct moral and spiritual benefits of Christianity; and practical appeals to the conscience and feelings,"--the claims of the gospel upon his obedience "as a moral and responsible creature."-Those who are conversant with for mer treatises, and whose own views of religion are spiritual and practical, can see at once that a work formed on the plan proposed is a great desideratum. So far as any may rely on our judgment, we feel that we run no hazard in ring them, that the author has well fulfilled his purpose and that his book will furnish them with the object of their wish es. We shall give them next week, the author's " review of the course over which he has passed," which contains a lucid synopsis of the work.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A candid examination of certain Doctrines laid down and contended for by the friends of Sabbath Mails; or, a brief Inquiry into the religious character, obligations and powers of the Government of the United States, the rights and privileges of our Citizens, the tendency of the Christian Religion, and the danger to be apprehended from the prevalence of Infidelity. By the Spirit of Seventy Six Ithaca, Spencer & Chatterton, 1829 .- This is a title of most formidable length; but it stands on the first of only 36 pages of a pamphlet. The work, contrary to the expectations excited by the title, is written in a lucid and laconic manner. It embraces eight short chapters, with a "pre opinion of the tract at length, for we have resolved our readers shall have an opportunity to form their own. It is well adapted to our "Sabbath Department," in successive numbers, where we shall begin to place it so soon as present engagements are fulfilled. We suppose this plan of ours will not at this distance interfere with the author's sale, but extend it. Every friend of the Sabbath, when he has read the numbers, will want them together in a convenient form for distributton.

The Smrit of the Pilerims, for October, contains Communications: An examination of the three principal schemes which have been devised for explaining away the Linguage of Christ and his apostles, on the subject of sac-Milton's Christian Doctrine, in the Christian Examiner .-Reviews: Review of Prof. Smart's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews in the Chr. Examiner. Two pamphlets on the controversy Letween the First Parish in Cambridge and Rev. Dr. Holmes .- Miscellaneous: Extract from a Charge by Rev. Dr. Eramons. Rules for a profitable Sabbath. Progress in sin. Views of Unitarians respecting the Sabbath. Examination at Andover .- Notices, of Dana's, Sprague's, Rood's and Fairchild's Sermons and of Winslow's Lectures on the Trinity.

Memoir of Samuel J. Mills. By Gardiner, Spring, D. D. Second Edition. Boston, Perkins & Marvin.-In the rapid progress of religious truth and benevolent enterprizes, we are in danger of forgetting many things which it would be well to ever bear in mind. We may lose the remembrance of gospel doctrines, of important epochs, and of distinguished laborers in the vineyard. We struck with the evidence that this oblivion is begun, by remarking how little is said, or written or thought, after a few years only, concerning Mills, that master-spirit of good purposes who, under God, set more than half our principal enevolent institutions in motion. We are glad that this Memoir is reprinted, as one means of reviving and extending the knowledge of that wonderful man. The work is enlarged and improved; and if the expense of the book has an obstacle to its wide circulation, that obstacle is now ef-

The North American Arithmetic. Part First, con taining elementary lessons. By Frederick Emerson, Teacher in the Boylston School, Boston. Lincoln & Edmands.— This book is constructed on the plan, of employing illustrations in teaching the science of numbers, and not that of seating it into the heads of children by the use of abstract mallets. The figures or pictures of natural objects are printed for that purpose; these may be used by the teacher and pupil, or they may take the real objects. These are apples, and pears, and cherries, and stars, and horses, and trees, and chairs, and hats, and a variety of others; not to amuse the child merely, but to teach him, in the use of visible objects. And by a judicious use of them, the little fellow will know how to enumerate, add, subtract, multiply and divide, without having heard of an unintelligible rule to be committed to memory. The examples are so numerous, that the process will become familiar. This "first part" stops with division. There are to be three parts in all, and we hope to see the remainder very soon-by the time it is wanted by the chube of five and six years old,

when they have mastered the first. The book is well print. ed, on good paper; so that children may have some motive for using it with care.

FRUIT IN OLD AGE. The name of George Burder is familiar to American Christians, as the writer of "Village Sermons," and an

ardent friend of Missions. He is now in the decline of life and must soon " put off his tabernacle" and terminate his labors for the church. We take pleasure in publishing the annexed short letter, lately received from him by a clergy man in this vicinity. It does not contain much religious intelligence; but is valuable as showing the continued efforts in the cause of truth of this eminent man, and the warmth of his heart in the cause of benevolence, even when the chills of age are upon him. The small book which is men tioned in the letter is before us; and we take the liberty to transcribe the titles of the twelve sermons and refer to their texts. "The Infirmities of Age," Eccl. xii, 1 .- Christian Patience, Heb. x, 36 .- Penitent Reflections, Gen. xli, 9. Grateful Recollections, Ps. ciii, 2 .- The Conversion of Manassch, 2 Chron. xxxiii, 12, 13 .- The Duties of the Aged, Tit. ii, 2.-Doubts and Fears reproved, Isa. xl, 27 -31.—The Vanity of the World, Eccl. i, 2.—The Righteous not forsaken, Ps. Ixxi, 9 .- The Aged Pilgrim, Gen. xlvii, 8, 9 .- Peace in Death; or, Simeon's Song, Luke ii, 29, 30.—The Christians Last Prayer, Acts vii, 59. We perceive by the title page, that besides this work and the Village Sermons, Mr. B. has written "Sea Sermons," and No. 1 to 24 "Cottage Sermons," all of which are calculated for distribution as Tracts, among those who are destitute of books and preaching. Might not these Tracts, or others like them better adapted to American readers, be added to the list of the Am. Tract Society, with

readers, be added to the list of the Am. Tract Society, with great advantage to the cause of religion.

"London, July, 14, 1829.

"DEAR SIR,—As a proof that I do not forget you, I send, and beg your acceptance of a copy of twelve plain and short Sermons for poor aged people, which I was induced to compose for the Religious Tract Society, there being nothing sufficiently plain and cheap for the poorer sort of people. It is probably my last effort of this kind, as I have entered upon my 78th year and am nearly blind. I am now "looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life," not expecting long continuance here, or ability to nal life," not expecting long continuance here, or abilicontinue, as I now do, to preach once every Sabbath.

I know not whether you have seen the Cottage Sermons, which I also send. 166,000 single sermons of Vol. I were sold the first year.

Let us do all the good we can—work while it is day—the

night cometh. May your's be distant, and a long life of labor be crowned with abundant success. My respects to our good lady.

I have reason to be thankful that my son's church at

Hackney flourishes greatly.

I am, Dear Sir, your affectionate friend,
GEO, BURDER.

POPERY IN FRANCE.

POPERY IN FRANCE.

The new Pope on h's installation issued a bull, according to usage, addressed to the Catholic Clourch; but in his communication with France, he accompanied it with a circular sent to the archbishops and bishops of France. This bull and this letter, worthy of the dark ages, repeated the anothermas against every religious sect which the spread of knowledge has established, condemning every liberal institution, and expressing a hatred of constitutional and popular government. The French ministry could not authorize the publication of this bull. excent with the usual reserve of protestication of this bull. ication of this bull, except with the usual reserve of profest-ng against whatever it contained bostile to the Gallican Church, and contrary to the laws of the State. As to the Charch, and contrary to the taws of the State. As to the letter, which was more violent than the bull, they could not permit its publication and circulation; and the Council of State, as well as the Ministry, condemned it in the strongest terms. This conduct, on the part of the French government, excited the anger of the high church party; who, infuriated, sought the king, and represented to him that such conduct was an attack upon religion itself, and an insult to the Pope; that the ministers thereby had placed them-selves under the interdict of the pope, and must be consider-ed as excommunicated and that consequently his Majesed as excommunicated and that consequently his Majesity could have no further intercourse with them. The
King, alarmed and overcome by these menaces, which were
strengthened by the solicitations and loud complaints of the
whole ultra party, was induced to consent to the disminsual
of the French administration, and at once sent for Prince
Polignac to give him his orders for the formation of a new
one.

Journal of Com.

From the New York Observer. ROMISH COLLEGE.

In a late Washington paper I see the advertisement of the Georgetown College, giving an account of its course of study, terms, advantages, &c.

"The course of ordinary studies is completed in six years; at the end of which if the scholar have made suffi-cient proficiency, he may receive the degree of Bachelor of

The circumstance however, which more particularly ar-The circumstance however, which more particularly arrested my attention was the following paragraph.

"As the members of the College" (i. e. the officers, I suppose) "profess the Catholic" (meaning the Romish) "religion, the exercises of religious worship are Catholic but members of every other religious denomination are received, of whom it is only required, that they respectfully assist at the public duties of religion with their companions.

Were not this enforced, no proper order, such as short. Were not this enforced, no proper order, such as should be found in large literary institutions, could exist in the

College."

I will merely remark, that this is probably the only College in the country where students of other denominations are "required to assist at the public duties of religion," without regard to the wishes of their parents; and that, should Protestant parents, who believe Popey to be a great error, entrust their children to this seminary, they must ortor, entrust their culturers to this seminary, new most on the surprised if their "reverently assisting at the public duties of religion with their" (Popish) "companions," according to the imposing forms of that sect, six years of their youthful life, should make them at the end of their collegiate term, zealous and bigotted Romanists. In such matters, men reap as they sow.

MISSION TO CHINA.

We are happy to announce that the American Scan.en's Friend Society have resolved to send the Rev. David Abeel, of the Reformed Dutch Church, to the port of Canton, in China, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the na-merous American and other seamen collected there. It is expected also that he will preach a part of the time to the residents in the suburbs of Canton who speak the Englis residents in the suburbs of Canton who speak the English tongue, as well as use all practicable means to benefit the Chinese population. After a residence of one year at that port, it is expected that, under the direction of the American Board of Missions, he will visit the Malucca, and other Islands in that region where the Dutch have possessions, and where they once had prosperous missions. All his labors will have an ultimate reference to the good of China, where millions are to be reached with moral blessings only through the medium of those fixed with moral blessings only through the medium of those fixed with moral blessings only through

the medium of those from Christian lands, who are game-around the borders of that dark empire.

It is understood also that the American Board of Missions are about to send with Mr. Abeel, a missionary to Canton,* who is to learn the Chinese tongue as soon as he may be able, with the design eventually of spreading the Gospel in that country. Both of these individuals are to sail from this port on or before the 10th inst. in the ship Roman.

N. I. Obs.

* The individual appointed by the Board, we understand, is Mr. E. C. Bridgman, lately of the Theological Seamary at Andover, who was to receive ordination yesterday at Belchertown.

THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Dutchess County, N.Y.—A meeting of the Co. Bible Society and other friends of the cause, was held Sept. 29th; which resolved, in dependence on God, to raise \$5000 within two years, to aid the National Society in its special effort.

N.Y. Obs. abr.

effort.

An Important Convention.—A Convention of delegate from the several Bible Societies in S. C. is to be held it Columbia, on the 25th of November next. The object of the meeting is to adopt measures to supply every destint family in the State, with a copy of the Holy Scripture within the period designated by the Am. Bible Society, supply all the destitute in the U. States.

Vis. & Tel.

The Bible Society of York district, S. C., have under taken to supply all the destitute families within their bound that the supply all the destitute families within their bound.

taken to supply all the destitute families within their bounds and have employed for that purpose, an efficient agent.

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

Jefferson College, Pa.—Commencement, Sept. 24.
Graduates 33. The degree of A. M. was conferred on 9 alumni and 1 other person; that of M. D. on three; and that of D. D. on the Rev. Henry Cooke, of the Synod of Ulster, Ireland. The salutatory oration was in the English, Latin and Greek languages. President Brown delivered a Baccalaureate address.

Kenyon College. The first commencement was held Sept. 9th. The number of graduates was 5.

PROGRI Monroe Count, this county was for gates from 13 town towns, to aid in the to collect and transity, statistical and temperature.

W. Greenwich, the agency of Rev. ciety has been for ninety members, h

The selectmen will not permit the the parade ground proaching review. Ohio. - Tavern

among all the har Litchfield co. C monthly meeting, Se gradual and delight the county. Severa the distilled poison who had ceased fron ciety resolved that t family in the county the subject of Tem

A hint for cons er gives the following who resides at the trade: "Considera the Indiana by the are the authors, I and turn their att [Quere, did the Temperance Soc. and Danville, Ky.,

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Middlesex co. Middlesex co., this county was forn from different parts made, whether 500 would unite in the p ciety had the pleasur names of 600 men a enoughly meeting, it ence should be cagawere invited to en a delightful promp town. The busin and the Society emb and 1097 females— 60, are under 15 yes ciations is 16. The

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At a Camp Meeti preachers adopted Methodist brethren pointed the Rev. M. Wilbraham to prepar resolutions in the Ch the Advocate, the of in the United States, operation of their me they discover in its o Calvinism and the o ANNALS

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RELIGI

Green Bay Missi late been very energe opening with very inst has arrived at the fie ready established y modious house him ments were in his has of a valuable lot of partment of the Unft

Death of Mr. F recently been receive mission among the Ch 13th of June, at the m tice of the circumstan-the next number.—M

Upper Canada Be churches, 11 ordaine members. There wer 112, and by fetter 111 Southwold, and Walsi gracious influences of also been called to wi A new Association, by was set off from this.

Kennebec Confere show, Sept 16th and the Sabbath, Memoria Temperance, and the to give \$50 to every e ence, which shall sett meeting. Appointed a united meeting, to fo ed a committee to visit ed a committee to visi first Monday in Janu

Boston Baptist Autes, which are publish last year, and that the the 21 churches is 315 and 12 unordained reported. There ar tions, 316 Teachers ars. From the inst may be hoped for. tions, whose Minuted ministers, and ed ministers, and 37 were baptized in the I

Bible Society of The first anniversary the Methodist church the 22d Sept. A lary meeting had been ops was read, which will Durbin, of Augusta and animating discour and animating discount on Rev. xiv, 6. After aid the objects of the

The North Consoc resolved, urgently to a they take up a collect of that State; and the tirely and individual tively and individua

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PRT. e Co. Bible Sept. 29th; hise \$5000 in its special Obs. abr.

Scriptures Society, to . & Tel. agent.

Sept. 24. ferred on 9 three; and he Synod of was held

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. Monroe County, N. Y.—A Temperance Society for this county was formed at Rochester Sept. 24, by 40 delegates from 13 towns. Committees were appointed in all the towns, to aid in the formation of auxiliary associations, and to collect and transmit to the secretary of the county society and the secretary of the county society and the secretary of the county society and the secretary in the subject of in-

statistical and general information on the subject of in

the agency of Rev. Mr. Bates a very flourishing Tem. Society has been formed in West Greenwich, consisting of minely members, headed by the venerable Dr. Lewis.

[Norwalk Gaz.
The selectmen of Goshen have given notice, that they will not permit the sale of spirituous liquors on or about the parade ground or on the common, on the day of the ap-proaching review. Officers will be appointed to see to it.

proaching review. Unicers with the approximate Ohio.—Tavern keepers are beginning in some places to exclude ardent spirits from their bars. The acting Canal Commissioner, Alfred Kelley, Esq. has, we are credibly informed, substituted molasses and water in place of whiskey, among all the hands employed by the state on the Ohio Canal.

among all the hands employed by the state on the Ohio Canal.

IV. Intell.**

Litchfield co. Conn.—The County Society held its 3d monthly meeting, Sept. 22d. Number of members reported 1735, of whom 892 are females. The reports showed a gradual and delightful advancement of the cause thorughout the county. Several merchants were named who had driven the distilled poison from their stores; and a few distillers, who had ceased from the business of distillation. The Society resolved that they will use their efforts to furnish every family in the county, who will receive it, with a Tract of the subject of Temperance, within three months.

Litchfield Ing. abr.**

A hint for conscientious Distillers.—The W. Recorder gives the following paragraph from the letter of a friend, who resides at the West, near the seat of the Indian fur trade: "Considerable quantities of furs are purchased of the Indians by the traders, who pay with ardent spirit; and could some professors of religion in the states, who own distilleries, behold the scenes of wretchedness of which they are the authors, I think they would stop their distilleries, and turn their attention to a more human employment."

and turn their attention to a more human employment. [Quere, did the writer intend to say human or humane?] Temperance Societies have been formed in Harrodsburg and Danville, Ky., the latter composed of about 60 mem-

A Temperance Society has been formed at Raleigh, N.C. —Another under the direction of Concord Presbytery. One pious merchant of Concord has ceased dealing in ardent spirits for several months. Several others have resolved to follow his example.

Middlesex co., Conn.—The Temperance Society of this county was formed Sept. 1828, by about 20 gentlemen from different parts of the county. A hazardous inquiry was made, whether 500 men could not be found in one year, who would unite in the principle of total abstinence; but the Society had the pleasure at the end of six months to see the sames of 600 men affixed to the constitution. At the third anomally meeting, it was thought desirable that female influence should be eagaged in this important cause, and females were invited to enbit under the Temperance banner. With a delightful promptitude they came forward in almost every town. The business of subscription has actively increased, and the Society embraces, at the end of one year, 908 males and 1097 females—total, 2005. A few of these, perhaps 60, are under 15 years of age. The number of minor associations is 16. The monthly meetings have been very interesting.

The Grand Jury of Wilkes County, Gn. at the late session. sald unite in the principle of total abstinence; but the Se

The Grand Jury of Wilkes County, Ga. at the late session The Grand Jury of Wilkes County, Ga. at the late session of the Superior Court, mentions with gratitude to God "the capid decrease of sale, and still greater dimination in the use of that self-debasing and soul-destroying liquid Distilled Spirits." They also expressed their belief, that all the crimes for which indictments which were preferred during the term, when traced to their origin, were the effspring of intemperance.

Charleston Obs. abr.

At a Camp Meeting lately held at Somers, Conn., the At a Camp Meeting lately held at Somers, Conn., the preachers adopted resolutions recommending to all their Methodist beethern to join Temperance Societies, and appointed the Rev. Mr. Fisk, Principal of the Seminary at Wilbraham to prepare an Address to be published with the resolutions in the Christian Advocate. Still the Editors of the Advocate, the official paper of the whole denomination in the United States, are writing warmly against the cooperation of their members with that Society. They think they discover in its operations a plot for the propagation of Culvinism and the overthrow of Methodism.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE,

Died in Saugatuck, Conn. on the 22d ult. by falling from a horse while in a state of intoxication, Mr. Alfred Handord, 39.

In Montgomery county, Md. on the 15th of Sept., the dead body of a boy 14 years of age was found in a gulley near his father's residence. On the evening before, his father sent him for whiskey, and he returned with it about dark, for the first time intoxicated. In this state he left his father's howest to go to an week's about a mile distant, and

dark, for the first time intoxicated. In this state he left his father's house to go to an uncle's, about a mile distant, and perished by the way. The father had given himself over to drinking for three days before

How Drunkards die.—A correspondent of the Journal of Humanity, in Cumberland county, Me. mentions four cases of observable death that have come to his knowledge. Last July, a man intoxicated was seen walking on a boom in Presumpscut river, in that county, and was warned of his danger of being drowned. He replied, "I will go to hell if I can't swim any where." In a few steps he fell, and was lost.—Another man in the same county, was supposed to be partially intoxicated, was found nearly dead, his cart wheel being stopped with all its load upon his neck. He died in two lours.—A man resident in Oxford county, long addicted to drunkenness, was found in the road one Sabbath morning in August last. His cart wheel had run over his body.—Another man, resident in Oxford county, intemperate, in attempting to swim across Saco river on ntemperate, in attempting to swim across Saco river on he Lord's day, was drowned.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Green Bay Mission .- Movements in favor of the im-Green Bay Mission.—Movements in favor of the immediate renewal of this highly interesting mission, have of
late been very energetic and decisive, and its prospects are
opening with very inspiring promise. The Rev. Mr. Cadel
has arrived at the field of his labors, and is probably already established with most of the mission family in a commodious house hired for the season. The necessary documents were in his han Is for obtaining immediate possession
of a valuable lot of land secured to the Society by the department of the United States for Indian affairs. [Chh. Reg.

Death of Mr. Finney.—The afflicting intelligence has recently been received, that the Rev. Mr. Finney, of the mission among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, died on the 13th of June, at the new station on the Salisan. Some notice of the circumstances of his decease will be inserted in the next number.—Mis. Her.

Upper Canada Baptist Association.—There are 18 churches, 14 ordained ministers, 13 licentiates, and 956 members. There were added by baptism the past year, 112, and by letter 115. The churches of Charlotteville, Southwold, and Walsingham, have been visited with the gracious influences of the Spirit, a number of others have also been called to witness the grace of God among them. A new Association, by the name of the Western association, was set off from this.

N. Y. Bap. Reg.

Kennebec Conference, Me.—This body met at Winslow, Sept 16th and 17th. Passed resolutions respecting
the Sabbath, Memorial to Congress against Sabbath mails,
Temperance, and the Am. Sabbath School Union. Voted
to give 350 to every church within the limits of the Conference, which shall settle a minister before the next annual
meeting. Appointed a committee to make arrangements for
a united meeting, to form a county S. S. Union. Appointed a committee to visit the churches; and recommended the
first Monday in January as a season of prayer.

Boston Baptist Association.—It appears by the Min-utes, which are published, that 179 have been added in the last year, and that the whole number of communicants in the 21 churches is 3151. There are 26 ordained ministers, and 12 unordained ministers and students for the ministr reported. There are connected with the different congrega-tions, 316 Teachers in the Sabbath Schools, and 2563 schol tions, 316 Teachers in the Sabbath Schools, and 2093 schol-ars. From the instructions these receive, the best blessings may be hoped for. In 21 of the Corresponding Associa-tions, whose Minutes were received, there were 426 ordain-ed ministers, and 37,921 communicants. 2162 of these were baptized in the last year. Chr. Watch. were baptized in the last year.

Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church .-The first anniversary of this institution was celebrated in the Methodist church in Duane-street, on Tuesday evening, the 221 Sept. A large congregation attended. After the meeting had been opened by singing and prayer, the report was read, which will be found below. The Rev. Professor Durhin, of Augusta college, Ken., then delivered an able and animating discourse, adapted to the occasion, founded on Rev. Siv, 6. After which a collection was taken up to aid the objects of the society, amounting to \$107.

The North Consociation of Hartford County, Conn. have resolved, orgently to recommend to all their churches, that they take up a collection annually for the Dom. Mis. Soc. of that State; and the members pledged themselves, collectively and individually, to use their influence to carry the resolution into effect.

Dansville Village, Livingston Co. N.Y .- A work of divine grace has been in progress the summer past, at this place, the fruits of which are most precious. "For these precious tokens of mercy," says our correspondent, "we desire most fervefuly to render our thank-offerings to the great Head of the Church."

Elder W. Paulding writes to the Editor of the Col. Star, that 62 persons have been a lead the past season to Amelia church, in Orangeburg, S. C.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Board of Foreign Missions. From Aug. 15th to 31st, \$2,935,12, of which \$2,625,54 was from Auxiliaries. Also, \$314 in Legacies.—From Aug. 31st, to Sept. 15, \$2,708,92, of which \$2,050,75 was from Auxiliaries. Also, Legacies, and Donations in clothing, &c.

Receipts into the Am. Tract Society, New-York, during the month ending with Sept. 15th; Donations, \$749,85; for Tracts sold, \$3,197,35; Total; \$3,877,20.

The Powery Presbyterian church, city of New-York, have unanimously invited the Rev. J.S. Christmas to become their pastor.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Br. Levi Walker was ordained to the work of the ministry at Hubbardston, Vt. Sermon by Elder Sawyer.

On Wednesday the 23d Sept. the Rev. Abraham O. Halsey was installed Pastor of the Ref. Dutch thurch of North and South Hampton, Bucks co. Pa. The Rev. Dr. Livingston delivered the sermon.

The Rev. Stetsos Raymond was installed Pastor of the Company of the Company

The Rev. Stetsor Raymond was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Freetown, Assonet Village, Sept. 30th. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cobb of Taunton; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Storrs of Braintree; Consecrating prayer by Rev. Mr. Holmes of New-Bedford; Charge by Rev. Mr. Andross of Berkeley; Fellowship of the churches, by Rev. Mr. Sanford of Raymam; Address to the people, by Rev. Mr. Sanford of Pounis; and Concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Slaw of Middleboro'. A feeble church is thus supplied with a tried Pastor;—and a congregational ministry is at length established, for the first time, in a town whose population varies not far from two thousand souls. Gratitude to the Great Head of the clurch requires the distinct recognition of his Providence

from two thousand souls. Gratitude to the Great Head of the church requires the distinct recognition of his Providence in the circumstances leading to this auspicious event; and it is but just to say, that the instrumentality employed in reviving a church that had become almost extinct, and giving it an equal rank with sister churches in privilege, is to be found in those charities of the Christian community, which have flowed thro' the Treasury of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. Her light hath come; the glory of the Lord hath risen upon her. May it never be extinguished, but shine brighter and brighter till all the surrounding region shall be blessed by its influence, and thousands be conducted by it to eternal glory.

[Com. ed by it to eternal glory.

NOTICES.

The Annual Sermon before the Fatherless and Willows Society, will be preached in Park Street Church, on Sabbath Evening next, by the Rev. Mr. MALCOM.

The Annual Meeting of the Fragment Society, will be held Monday October 12th, at half past three o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. W. T. Eustis, Sumner St. Subscribers are requested to come prepared to pay their subscription.

H. Weller, Secretary.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, will hold a quarterly meeting at the Huntington Committee Room, No. 47 Washington St., on Wednesday, the 14th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. R. S. STORRS, See'y. Braintree, Oct. 2, 1829.

The Directors of the American Education Society, will The Directors of the American Education Society, will hold their Quarterly Meeting in Boston, on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at *The Huntington Room*, over the Bookstore of Crocker & Brewster. The Examining Committee of the Board will meet at 3, P. M., on Tuesday, the day previous, at the same place, to attend to the cases of those young men who may wish to apply for the patronage of the Society. E. Cornelius, Secry.

The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the Worcester The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the Worcester Central Association will hold their annual meeting at Leicester on Wednesday the 21st inst. Public services will commence at one o'clock in the Meeting-house. The members of the Executive Committee are requested to meet at the public house near the Meeting-house at 10 o'clk. on said day. The several associations which compose this society are hereby notified that Mr. Henry Wheeler of Worcester, will act as treasurer in receiving money till one shall be chosen. Horatio Bardwell, Sec'y.

Horatio Bardwell, Sec'y.

The South Middlesex Conference of Churches will hold their semi-annual meeting, at East Marlborough, (Rev. Mr. Bucklin's) on Wednesday the 14th of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The public meeting will be at the meeting house, at 2 o'clock P. M. The churches composing the Conference, and other Conferences which hold correspondence with this Conference are desired to send Delegations to this meeting.

It is a standing rule of the Conference that a collection be

It is a standing rule of the Conference that a collection be taken to aid feeble Churches.

Natick, Sept. 1829.

2w

The next meeting of the Taunton and Vicinity Conference of Churches will be held at Rehoboth, at the meeting house of Rev. Mr. Vernon, on Toesday, 13th of October next, 2 o'ctock P. M. On Wednesday the day following, the public services will begin at 10 o'clock when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Fall River; a narrative of the state of religion will be tread, and the Lord's Supper administered.

ENOCH SANFORD, Clerk, &c. Raynhan, Sept. 26, 1829.

2w.

The Norfolk Conference of Churches will hold its semi-annual meeting at Rev. J. Bent's meeting house in Wey-mouth, on Tuesday 13th of October. From 9 to 10 o'clock will be devoted to the business of the Conference, and that of the annual meeting of the Dom. Miss. Society connected with it: at 10 will be a public service for prayer and narra-tion of the state of religions—in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock with it: at 10 will be a public service for prayer and narratives of the state of religion—in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock there will be public worship, followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. J. BENT Jr. Clerk of Conf. Weyntouth, 24th Sept. 1829.

The subscriber will thank any gentleman who has the following articles, or either of them, to forward them by mail.

The Rep ult of the PREPARTARY CONSTITUTE to the

1. The Result of the PREPARATORY COUNCIL, in the

1. The Res alt of the PREPARATORY COUNCIL, in the case of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, which convened at Northampton Dec. 26, 1749.

11. The Result of the same Preparatory Council, at their adjourned Session, Feb. 7, 1750.

111. The entire Letter of the Rev. Mr. Edwards to the Rev. Peter Clark of Salem village, dated May 7, 1750.

112. A Sermon of Pres. Edwards, on the Text, "Curse ve Morez," Judges v. 28.

ye Morez, Judges v, 25.

He thanks the gentlemen, who forwarded to him the Protest of the Minority of the Final Council.

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1829.

S. E. DWIGHT.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOR EIGN.

The War in Turkey.—Since our last, important news has been received from the theatre of war in the East. The intelligence of the capture of Erzerom by the Russians is confirmed. Also Aidos, Massambria, Achioli, and Bourgas have fallen into their hands. The Russian troops were making rapid advances toward Constantionle, and there are recentled running that the capital troops were making rapid advances toward Constanti-nople, and there are uncertain rumors that the capital itself has fallen into their hands. Some are sanguine in the belief that that city will soon fall, if it has not already, and with it the Turkish power in Europe. Others believe, that the Sultan will not so easily be overcome; and that it is his policy to suffer the invaders to approach the capital and crush them by a decisive blow. At any rate, important events are near, in the unfolding book of providence.

The Augsburg Gazette says,—The negociations between the English and French Ambassadors and the Reis Effendi, are decidedly broken off. Many conjectures are alloat as to whether the two Courts will consider it to comport with whether the two Courts will consider it to comport with their dignity to leave their representatives in the Turkish capital under such circumstances. Gen. Guilleminot has written to Paris for instructions. Mr. Gordon, it is believwritten to Paris for instructions. Mr. Gordon, it is believed will remain at Constantinople, and it is supposed that Gen. Guilleminot will be instructed to stay as long as Mr. Gordon does. Great agitation prevails among the Mussulmans; and the conduct of the Sultan is publicly blamed in the coffee-houses; the functionaries themselves do not conceal their disapprobation. The Prussian ambassador had his audience of reception of the Grand Signior on the 27th ult. On the 28th inst. a fire broke out in the vicinity of Para, which destroyed no fewer than 1000 houses and shops.

The Plague.—Letters from Wallachia give some afflicting details of the ravages of the plague. In the course of

ing details of the ravages of the plague. In the course of May and Jone, 30,000 men had died at the bospitals of Braila Alne; those in Wallachia were crowded with the sick, and the infection raged with equal violence at Jassy and at Varna. It is even said that it had reached the Turk-

The plague has been checked in the neighborhood of Odessa, and the city which was at one time threatened has escaped the contagion.

Paris.—The last census gives the number of the popula-ion at 712,765. Of this number, 466,000 live on their in-

comes or by their industry, 348,000 by daily labor, 77,000 upon charity, 3,900 sick in hospitals, 10,000 of what are called employes, 47,000 students, and 80,000 servants.

The new French Ministry is considered more favorable to Britain than the last—and a Commercial Treaty between the two nations is now confidently expected—but national prejudices and jealousies may prevent.

The Helleniat Society of Paris have made an appeal to the benevolent for donations of implements of husbandey.

The Hellenist Society of Paris have made an appeal to the benevolent for donations of implements of husbandry, carpenters and joiners tools, weaving materials, &c. to be sent to Greece, where they are greatly needed.

A letter from Naples contains the following paragraph:

"The torture was lately applied with such severity to an aurfortunate Neapolitan, that the judges were obliged to condemn him to the capital punishment, as he was too horribly mutilated to be restored to society!"

ribly mutilated to be restored to society!"

Decline of Gibraltar.—Under this head the London Spectator of 15th August, says:—The erection of Cadiz into a five port by the Spanish Government, has turned out far no re injurious to the commerce of Gibraltar than the merch not expected. A letter says.—'This place is but the shadlow of itself. The streets are quite deserted, and nothing to be seen but notices of houses to let. Rents have fellen within the last year full fifty per cent, and some more. The stores are empty, and are likely to remain so. Whatever stocks we seen hand have been sent to Cadiz, and many persons have gone from hence to establish there, where, by all accounts, considerable business is doing."

Emigrat ion of English Families.—The difficulties which, in the depressed state of business in England, press

Emigrat ion of English Families.—The difficulties which, in the depressed state of business in England, press on the people, have induced some persons to consider the subject of emigrating in a body, say 50 or 100 families, to some part of India. Between 4 and 500 dollars had been offered by a ge atleman towards the establishment of an Emigration Society, to assist emigrants. Chr. Watch.

Theatre in London.—Distress-warrants have been issued against the property of Covent Garden Theatre, at the suit of the parish officers of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, for rates, &c., and possession taken of the theatre.

the sut of the parish officers of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, for rates, &c. and possession taken of the theatre.

The King of Ergland bas appointed William Turner, Esq. his Minister. Plenipotentiary to Colombia—and has ordered an addition, at avail force to the coast of Mexico, in consequence of the abanish invasion, to protect British pro-

The Plymouth paper contains a confirmation of the report that Great Britain was augmenting her active naval force.

Isaac Padmore, Esc. in England, has left a legacy of control of the co

Isaac Padmore, Este in England, has left a legacy of £8000 to different religious societies.

There was a report in England, that the minister of the U. States to Mexico bad offered to loan that government between 10 and 12 millions of pounds sterling, taking Texas and California for security; and in case the money is not refunded in the time agreed on, the possession of those provinces to vest in the U. States.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to the 21st of June, represent the colony as very sickly. Many deaths had occurred among the older residents. It was also sickly among the shipping. Among the deceased are Mr. Kenneth Macauley, Lieut. Patterson, &:

The Mexican Congress has before it a decree, condemning to be shot all lustile Spaniards found with arms in

The Mexican Congress has before it a decree, condensing to be shot all lustile Spaniards found with arms in their hands, and all Mexicans who may join them.

The sch. Alpha, from Hayana, which she left Sept. 19, has arrived at Charleston. The captain reports, that a vessel: e ived there on the 13th, in six days from Tampico, bringing news, that a body of Spanish troops, who were out in search of water, had been a tacked by the Mexicans, (in ambush) and seven hundred of them killed, the residue retreating.

DOMESTIC.

Removal of the Indians.—A letter from Fayette, Howard County, Miss., dated August 27th, and published in the Rock Spring Pioneer, says: "The Rev. Isaac M'Coy with his family, arrived at this place a few days since on his way from the Carey missionary station in Michigan Territory. He has rented a house for the mission family and will start in a few days, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Lynkins, an Otawas head man, and several others, to fix on a location for the Indians that are about to be removed from Indiana and Michigan, whence it is hoped, the wave of white population may not soon propel them. Mr. M'Coy is known to many of the readers of the Pioneer, as a most industrious, indefatigable, and persevering missionary Coy is known to many of the readers of the Pioneer, as a most industrious, indefatigable, and persevering missionary to the Indians. Few men have labored more diffigently, or suffered privations more patiently than this worthy man. His fidelity, prudence, and disinterestedness have long been known to the general government, and the present administration, no less than the past, is desirous of retaining his services as a special agent in effecting the removal of the Indians westward. Last year, in the employ of government, he explored the country west of Missouri, accompanied by several findlens, who were pleased whir are companied by several findlens, who were pleased win accompanied by a several findlens, who were pleased win accompanied by the findlens with were pleased with accompanied by the property of the propert

Fayette till preparations can be made in the wilderness for their reception."

Rock Spring (Ill.) Pioneer.

The United States proposes to establish a new territory in the Western Country, to be called the Huron or Oniscoussin Territory.

The schooner Hope Return has arrived at New-York in thirty days from Maracaibo. Mr. Moore, our ministor to Codombia, had left Maracaibo for Bogota.

We learn from the Penn. Inquirer that letters have been lately received at Chester from Commodore Porter, positively stating that he will return from Mexico to his native country in the month of October.

Emigration to Illinois.—We understand says an Illinois paper, that the party of English emigrants, said to comprise

Emigration to Illinois.—We understand says an Illinois paper, that the party of English emigrants, said to comprise forty families, who lately came in by way of Canada, have settled in the vicinity of Jacksonville, in Morgan County. They have shown their discernment in selecting one of the choicest spots in our State, and have betrayed great good sense in settling in a densely populated neighborhood, where they can have many of the comforts and conveniences to which they have been accustomed, instead of going, as European emigrants too often have erroneously done, into the woods.

mittees of this city have made arrangements to employ an engineer, to complete the survey between this City and Brattheborough, also to examine the quarries of Grante, an other materials, to collect the deeds of land, and all information, which may be useful to the stockholders.

Hampshire and Hampden Canal.—We are informed by the Westfield Register that the Canal is finished to that place, and that it is partly filled with water. The water is let in slowly, to afford time for the banks to consolidate. It s expected that the canal will soon be navigable from New-Haven to Westfield.

Haven to Westfield.

Expedition.—By the present arrangement of steamboats, the whole distance between Baltimore and Boston (upwards of 400 miles) can be performed in less than 48 hours.

Cheaper still.—The fare in the steam boats from New-York to Albany has during the last week been reduced to 50 cents! Such as the spirit of competition, that within a very few years a million of dollars has been sunk on the North River Lines. So says the American.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says we vester by re-

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says we yesterday re-ceived a letter from Cleaveland, Ohio, written on a beautiful sheet of Birch Bark, which the writer informs us is from the Sault de St. Marie. It is of the usual size of a

letter sneet.

It is said that, in consequence of the depression of manufacturing business, about 800 operatives were lately dischanged from Factories at Patterson, N. J.

At the late Review in Fitchburg, a company from one town was among the missing. The reason was, every

own was among the missing. The reason was, ever individual who had been chosen an officer, declined the mor.
The steam boat Marco Bozzaris has been established to

run regularly between Nantucket and New Be A Brick Manufactory is established in the city of New-York, which makes 25,000 bricks a day. The clay is taken from the bank, thrown into a hopper, broken, and pressed into moulds by a machine, and immediately placed in the kiln for burning; the bricks are said to be good, and sell from \$5 to \$8 per thousand.

A notice appears in a New Haven paper, that, agreeably to an order of Court, there will be paid to the dejositors in the Eagle Bank, on and after the first of October, fifty per cent of the original amount of their several deposits.

A New Plan. - The Report of the Bible Society of Rutherford county N. C. states, that there is a class of patriota-there, who charge the American Bible Society with buying up all the Bible type in our country and monopolizing the sale of the Scriptures. We did not before know, that Bible type" differed from any other type.

undertaken to shew that the American refiners can super-sede the British in the supply of foreign markets—and that fifty more refineries can be supported in the United States, to the benefit of our import and export trade. The writer appears to be an Englishman. Refined Sugar .- A writer in the N. York Enquirer, has

appears to be an Englishman.

Convention of New-York City.—The Convention for revising the city charter have closed their sessions, having adopted a form of a new city Government, by a vote of forty, to six. They also passed several resolutions for submitting the same to the Public, for their decission at the ensuing election.—The principal features of the Bill are, to divide the Common Council into two Chambers,—to elect the Aldermen and Assistants for one year, and to exclude the Mayor and Recorder, from being members.

Extinguishing Fire.—A Grand Reservoir, which will be brought into use before winter, is now building in New York, at a cost of near \$00,000. It is of cast iron, and placed in such high ground, that water will run from it in pipes to any part of the city—and in some, at such an elevation that it can be discharged on the tops of stores and houses.

Illinois College .- Our readers know that it is in co templation to establish a college in the central part of Illi-nois; and that seven young men, lately members of Yale College have devoted themselves to the work of preaching College have devoted themselves to the work of preaching the gospel, and establishing the institutions of learning and religion there, with whom the foundation of a college is ome primary object. The plan has been submitted to leading men in the northern states, and received their approbation. A meeting was held last week in New-York, as we learn from the Observer, to hear statements on the subject and furnish aid. The Rev. Mr. Ellis, from Illinois, and the Rev. Mr. Turner, one of the seven young men, showed the great want of institutions of learning in the West, and the plan of the intended college. The Rev. Mr. Patton of New York addressed the meeting and offered a resolution highly approving the plan of establishing a seminary in connection with missionary labor and proposing a subscription. The meeting passed the resolution and subscribed about \$2000, to which more will undoubtedly be added in that city. Mr. A. Tappan and Rev. E. W. Baldwin also made remarks. The sum of \$10,000 is wanted for the commencement of the enterprize. the enterprize.

the enterprize.

Dr. John D. Wells, professor of Anatomy in Bowdo in College, has been appointed to deliver lectures on Anaton by in the University of Maryland.

We understand, that the Rev. Philip Lindsley, Preside at

We understand, that the Rev. Philip Lindsley, Preside at of the University at Nashville, Tennessee, has been unantimously elected President of Dickinson College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Neill, and it is believed he will accept the appointment.

Infant Schools.—In a town near N. York, individua, is, inspired by a sight of the Infant School in Canal Street in the city, have opened an institution upon the same principles, and have already 110 scholars. They not only give their mortey, but they themselves are the teachers.—In Norfolk, V a. a new Infant school house is going up very fast, a very hambome brick building, to cost not less than \$3000. To is is given by one lady.

N. Y. Obs. abr.

Infant Schools.—We learn by the Troy Sentinel, that at a late meeting of the Common Council of that City, a

t a late meeting of the Common Council of that Cote passed to appropriate \$500 payable quarterly for ear, for the support of the Infant School in that city.

year, for the support of the Infant School in that city. Infant School at Savannah, Ga.—This school has flourished exceedingly. It is for the children of all who can silford to pay \$20 a year, and is designed to prepare the way for another for the poor. At first there was strong opposition, but now it is one of the most popular in-titutions in the city. On visiting days, the room which is large is crowded to excess.

Charleston Obs. abc.

in the city. On visiting days, the room which is large is crowded to excess.

Free School.—We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that some public spirited philandhropists, in this city, have recently established an African Free School, in which are taught, every Sabbath, from 150 to 170 scholars, and the control of the control

A Lyceum is forming in Williamstown, A Lyceum is forming in Williamstown.

Great Fire at Augusta, Ga.—On the 24th of September, a fire broke out in Broad street, on the block on which the City Hotel was located; it raged with great tury for two hours, and destroyed nearly the entire block, including the City Hotel, which was valued at \$15,000. The total loss of property is estimated at \$100,000, of which it is said forty thousand dollars were insured; a good portion in the Hartford Offices.

Drought.—Severe drought has lately prevailed in various parts of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, &c.

arts of New England, New York, Per

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes extracts of letters from New-Orleans to Sept. 6, which represent the ravages of the yellow fever as most distressing. The fever was also making dreadful ravages at Manchae, and Plaquesians.

manes.

Bank Robbery.—The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser of the 19th inst. says, "The Branch Bank of the Commonwealth at this place, was entered by some villain on Thursday night last, by means of false keys, and robbed of about \$25,000. A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of Mail Robbery.—The bag containing the Western Mail,

which left Savannah on Saturday night, the 19th it astant, was discovered on its arrival at Augusta on Monday morn-ing, to have a large hole cut or torn in it, and several packages of letters missing. The Deputy Postmatter at Augus-of the Contractor, up to Tuesday night, lad discovered nothing. All the drivers on the line have been arrested.

nothing. All the drivers on the line have been arrested,

Robbery.—The office of the State Treasurer in Woodstock, Vt. has been broken open, and robbed of \$250 or
\$200 in silver, and two bundles of vouchers.

Trials for Murder.—Herace Smith, and —— Pollard, in licted for the murder of John Marston, who was
killed in Pawtacket village in August last, was tried in
Providence last week before the Supreme Court of RhodeIsland, and found guilty of manslaughter.—— Daniel Newton, indicted for the murder of Ezekiel Knowlton, at Northborough, in November last, was tried before the Supreme borough, in November last, was tried before the Supreme court of Massachusetts, at Worcester, on Tuesday last, and acquitted. Under direction of the court, the case was sub-mitted to the jury without argument.

At the Superior Court in Hartford, last week, Josiah Brooks, a mulatto, was tried for killing his father, by striking him with a stake. Verdict of the jury—manslaughter.

ing him with a stake. Verdict of the jury—manslaughter.

Piracy.—Capt. Hoadley, of the schooner Perry, arrived at New-York from Barracoa, reports that on the 17th September, on the outward bound passage, we was brought to by a piratical schooner, which hoisted Colombian colors, and ordered to get out his boat and come on board, which he at first refused, but was furthly compelled to do it. The pirates then boarded the Perry, and after taking out part of her cargo, permitted Captain II. to proceed on his voyage. The schooner was painted black, with a white streak, of about 60 tons, and manned principally by Spaniards.

Boston Dai. Adv.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Ezekiel Thorp, of New-London, to Miss Nancy C. Cushing; Mr. Wm. Holman, Jr. to Miss Betsey Colingell; Mr. Asa Fisk, to Miss Amity Goodwin; Mr. John Swords, to Miss Mary Watson; Mr. Henry H. Little, of New-York, to Miss Mary Watson; Mr. Henry H. Little, of New-York, to Miss Mary Watson; Mr. Henry H. Little, of New-York, to Miss Mary U. Clapp, daughter of William W. Clapp, Esq.
In Charlestown, Mr. Benjamin Phipps, to Miss Sarah K. Frothingham.—In Salem, Mr. Alfred Dutch, to Miss Sasan B. Felt.—In Gloucester, Mr. James W. Dexter, to Miss Sanah E. Litherth, eldert daughter of Rev. H. Hildreth.—In Duxhury, Mr. Lemuel Cobb, Jr. to Miss Suphia Chandler.—At Waltham, by Rev. S. Harding, Mr. Chaney Newhall, to Miss Charlette Parker.—In Needham, Mr. Wm. Moore, of Worcester, to Miss Mary Fuller.—In Weston, Mr. Samuel Frost, of Watertown, to Miss Dolly Green.—In Lowell, Mr. Alfred I. Sawyer, of Dover, N. H. to Miss Anney Davis.—In Fitchburg, Mr. James Fenno, to Miss Anney Davis — Mr. Mewburyport, Moses P. Parish, Esq. to Miss Mary S. Sawyer.—In Northamp-H. to Miss Ann Eliza Griswold.—In Newburyport, Moses P. Parish, Esq. to Miss Mary S. Sawyer.—In Northampton, Doct. Charles Walker, to Miss Sarah D. Storrs, daughter of Mr. Nathan Storrs; on Thursday, Mr. Moses Clark, to Miss Mary Edwards, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Edwards.—In Southampton, Sept. 2, Mr. Isaac Wolcott, to Miss Eliza Rusty, Mr. Luther Chapp, to Miss Betsey Searl. In Canterbury, N. H. Rev. Henry Shedd, of Leoninster, Ms. to Miss Mary Gerrish, daughter of Capt. Joseph Gerrish, of C.—In Boscawen, Rev. Planuel W. Warringer, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Apphia Gerrish, daughter

of Mr. Jacob Gerrish, of B.; Rev. Hervy O. Higly, of ter of Mr. Jacob Gerrish, of B.; Rev. Hervy O. Higly, of Castleton, Vt. to Miss Sarah G. Little, of B.—Messrs. Shedd and Higly are destined as missionaries to Ohio, and Mr. Warriner for the Territory of Michigan. In Charlton, N. Y. Sept. 20, Rev. John Clancey, to Miss Martha Aslams, of Andover, daughter of Mr. John

Adams, Esq. In Portland, Mr. William D. Little, to Miss Harriet M.

Lincoln, daughter of Mr. Royal L.

The Worcester Yeoman mentions 18 marriages in Western, all the parties belonging to that town except four.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Wm. Edwards, aged 31; David Thayer, 38; Mary Davis, 17; John W. Brown, 14; Louisa Henry, 42; Elizabeth Rice, 56; Elizabeth Gill, 27; James Noble, 65; Joseph Shorter, 48; John H. Thing; Sarah Remick, 42; George Bailey, 25; Michael Maltony, 35; Mr. Joshua S. Baunister, 26; Eliza Griffin, daughter of Mr. John Simonds, 9; Miss Cornelia Thomas, daughter of Mr. Thomas K. Thomas.

In Rozbury, Mrs. Lucisda E. Wallis, wife of Mr. Thos. W. 27.—In Dorchester, Miss Mary Eaton, daughter of the late Capt. Benj. Eaton, 34; Mrs. Tomlin, wife of Thomas Tomlin, Esq. late of Calcuta, E. I. 33.—In Medford, Mr. Ebenezer Stimpson, in the 81st year of his age.

Thomas Tomlin, Esq. late of Calcutta, E. I. 33.—In Medford, Mr. Ebenezer Stimpson, in the Slst year of his age. In Beverly, Mr. Jeffry Thissell, 74 years, he retired to bed as well as usual, and was found dead the next morning.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Nicholas Johnson, Esq. 74.—In Ipswich, Col. Joseph Hodgkins, 86, a Revolutionary patriot.—In Hingham, Mrs. Susan S. Dill, 35.—In Scituate, Dea. Daniel Jewett, 71.—In West Newbury, Mr. Simeon Chase, 84, a graduate of Harvard University.—In Burnstable, after a short illness, Isaiah L.

Driversity, 25, son of the Hon

Green, Jr. A. A. Ackman, was accidentally killed by Isaiah L. Ackman, was accidentally killed by Isaiah L. Ackman, was accidentally killed by a blow f. o. swell, Me., Capt. James Qrr, 38; Marlborough Sylvester ... Sep. 76; and his da "ghter, Mary S., 27.—In Shinington, Me. Mrs. Fanny Lii, by, about 31.

At Bloc m singdale, city of New. Yo. Key. Afexander Gunt, D. I. a toinisten of the Reformed Du. ch Church.

In New. York, Peter Hawes Esq. in his 62d year.

In Water for rd, Vt. of typhus fever, and in the course of a few week s., tour of children one family of the name of Tyler.

In Northa up ton, Miss Laura Day, daughter of Mr. Luke Day. She y cas thrown from a waggon about a year since, and her head severely injured. From that time until her death she was afficted almost continually with intense and excruciating p ain in her head, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation; Mrs. Dorothy Clapp, wife of Mr. Lucius Clapp; Mr. George Stevens, aged 37, formerly of Bridgewater, N. J.

In Philadelphi 3, Mr. Hasten Ladd, of Portsmouth, N. H. aged 20. He was a recent graduate of Dartmouth College, and had just commenced his labors as a teacher in the Franklin Institution, when he was removed by a fever.

In Halifax, on the 18th ult. Dr. Nathaniel Morton 71.

DANA'S POEM.

A POEM delivered before the Porter Rhetorical Society, in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Sept. 22, 1820. By RICHARD II. DANA. Published and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington-St. Oct. 7.

NEW BOOKS

NEIV BOOKS.

For sale at the THEOLOGICAL BOOKSTORE of CROCK-ER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

An INQUIRY into the Nature of Sin, as exhibited in Dr. Dwight's Theology. With remarks on an examination of Dr. Tsylor's and Mr. Harvey's views of the same subject.

ADVICE to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village Pastor. With an introductory Essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J.

Rev. Mr. Fairchild's Sermon on the English Dr. Rev. Mr. Fairchild's Sermon on the Essential Doctrines

Rev. Mr. Fairchier's Sermon on the Assential Sermon of the Gospel,
The complete Works of Dugald Stewart in 7 vols. Svo.
Memoir of Rev. Samuel J. Mills. By Gardiner Spring,
D.D. ckeap edition, for Sabbath School Libraries.
In Press; The ANNALS OF THE POOR. By Rev.
Legh Richmond. Embellished with elegant copperplate entravings.
Oct. 7.

MEMOIR OF SAMUEL J. MILLS-2d Edition, Just Published by PERKINS & MARVIN

Just Published by PERKINS & MARVIN.

This second edition was prepared by the Committee on Foreign Missions, a branch of the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions, in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

The Committee have availed themselves of so much of the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Spring as his arduous and pressing labors would allow him to bestow. They have been studiously anxious to preserve entire the excellent original. They trust that, with the additions which have heen made with much care, the work will gratify the public demand, and in its present convenient form will obtain a free circulation among those who are best able to appreciate its value, and among the young, whom it is peculiarly adapted to lead to right habits of feeling and action.

Oct. 7.

VALUABLE & POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS. Published by J. & J. W. PRENTISS, Keene, N. H., and for sale by the Booksellers in Boston, Worcester, Providence, Hartford, New-Haven, Northampton, Greenfall, Portsmouth, N. H., Concord, N. H., Ambeest, N. H. Shirdy & Hyde Porthand, Me., all the Booksellers in Vermont, and many in Albany, Troy and New-York.

The LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLASS BOOK; subgrained benefits fight and principles of Science.

The LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLASS BOOK, embracing the leading facts and principles of Science, illustrated by engravings; designed as Exercises for the reading and study of the higher classes in common Schools.

By Rev. Levi W. Leonard.

(37 Few Books issued from the American Press have received higher or more deserved commendatoses, in the first Literary Journals, and from individuals of the first standing, as a work eminently useful for raising the standard of education in our common Schools, by its use both as a Class Book and for recitation.

ADAM'S NEW ARITHMETIC; in which the priniples of operating by numbers are analytically explained and synthetically applied—thus containing the advantages o be devived both from the inductive and synthetic mode of instructing. By DANIEL ADAMS, M. D.

to be derived note from the inductive and synthetic frome or instructing.

By DANIEL ADAMS, M. D.

Author of the Saladada Acidametic, School Goography, &c.

(CF) Perhaps no work of the kind ever net so kind a reception and so rapid, a cale as Adam's New Arithmetic.

Among the numerous high recommendations, are the following. Messrs. Sereno E. & H. Dwight, of New-Haven, say, we describe introduced Adam's New Arithmetic introduced Adam's New Arithmetic introduced Adam's New Arithmetic introduced Adam's Among the numerous high recommendations, are the following. Messrs. Sereno E. & H. Dwight, of New-Haven, say, "We have introduced Adam's New Arithmetic into our Gynnasium, as we believe it SUPERIOR TO ANY O'THER with which we are acquainted. New-Haven, Jan. 16, 1829."—Mr. Stowell, of the Lancasterian School in New-Haven, says, "The examination of it has afforded me much satisfaction. The analytical and synthetic methods of teaching are very happily combined. The explanations are very clear and full."—Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, considers it "among the best of our elementary treatises,"—Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Dublin, observes, "The useful and practical examples with which the work abounds, must confer upon it a high value."—Recommended also by the State School Commissioners in Vermont.

The SCHOLAR'S ARITHMETIC, by DANIEL AD-

The SCHOLAR'S ARITHMETIC, by DANIEL AD-MS, M. D. EASY LESSONS in Reading, for the use of the younger

Classes, in Common Schools.

Ry Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Stratford, Ct.
This Popular Work is intended to follow the Spelling

This work is also recommended by the School Comissioners in Vermont.

Just Published.

33-SEQUEL TO EASY LESSONS; a Selection of

Reading Lessons for Common Schools, designed to be used after Easy Lessons in Reading, American Popular Lessons, Boston Reading Lessons, and other works of a similar rank. By the Author of the Literary and Scien-

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE 'LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLASS BOOK.'

The Selections are such as will highly interest the Scholar, and are well adapted to promote the love of learning. OF This work has been highly approved by the Rev. Z. S. Barstow and Rev. T. R. Sullivan, of Keene; Hon, S. Hale, author of the Premium History of the United States, and Miss Fiske, Principal of the Female Seminary, and cordially recommended to Parents, Guardians and Instructors, as a work much needed, and calculated also to promette the love of learning and virtue. Mr. Hale, the crudite editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and Compiler of the 'Boston Reading Lessons,' says, "This bock deserves a favorable reception from those who have the charge of primary Schools." Price only 25 cents—pp. 216.

1. S. J. W. P. will publish, in season for Winter Schools.

J. & J. W. P. will publish, in season for Winter Schools.

HALE'S HISTORY of the UNITED STATES. HALE'S HISTORY of the UNITED STATES.

(3) This work received a premium of \$400, and a gold
me tal, from the American Academy of Language and Bellles-Lettres. It has been adopted in the High School in
N. Y. and introduced into almost every State in the Union.
It is now pullished in 18 mo. and will be afforded as low a
any other work of the kind.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1829. 3weow.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The ANTI-MASONIC CHRISTIAN HERALD, Ed-The ANTI-MASONIC CHRISTIAN HERALD, Edited by DAVID CAMPRELL, is published every Thursday, No. 9, third story, Merchant's Hall, over the Post Office, Boston, Mass. Terms of the paper are the following: To those who pay in advance, \$2; at the end of six months, \$2.50; at the close of the year, \$3. The paper is devoted to the Anti-Masonic cause, primarily; also embracing Religious Intelligence, and a general Sammary of the most important occurrences of the day.

3w Oct. 7.

FAIL GOODS.

J. & H. J. HOWE & Co., corner of Kilby and Water Streets, have for sale an extensive assortment of Domestic and Foreign PIECE GOODS, which will be sold cheap for eash.

SINGING SCHOOL.

D. SAWYER'S School will be open on Tuesday, Oct.
6th, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Half over Mr. Wheelet's
store in Green-street, and will continue Torsday and Friday evenings if sufficient encouragement is offered.
Terms—S2 in advance, or \$2,50 if delayed till the expiration of the term.
Oct. 7.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE.

A LADY, who has for several years instructed in New-York, and Washington City, would take a small class, or give lessors to the members of a Femmle Academy located in some pleasant country town in New England. Application by letter to the Editors of this paper post paid, will be attended to.

TO SINGING MASTERS AND CHOIRS.

MARSH & CAPEN, 362 Washington Street, have in rees and will publish in the course of two or three weeks, NEW COLLECTION of CHURCH MUSIC, with a plain and complete Introduction to the Science, for begin ners.—This Collection is thought by many, to possess more real excellence than any ever published in this country, 2w Oct. 7.

POETRY.

From the Episcopal Watchman. APPEAL TO AMERICAN FEMALES, For the intellectual wants of the females of Greece.

Greece was an hungered, and ye gave her bread, She shrank uncover'd from the rushing blast, She shrank uncover'd from the rushing blast,
And ye in love, a sheltering garment spread;
For this, a voice of gratitude hath post
O'er the broad ocean-wave, and thousands bear
Your name upon their lips, in the hush'd hour of prayer.

I saw your infants for the needle's care Renounce th' expected holiday's delight, Saw even your servants with a joyous air.
Cast to the treasury their hard-earn'd mite,—
Mothers 1-ve gaz'd with rapture-kindled brow,
Prompting the holy work;—why do ye slumber

Prompting the noty work; — way do ye stamoer now;—
There is a cry for knowledge from that clime
Which held a lamp to Earth's benighted eye,
In the far ages of remember'd time;
Rise,—shed the beam of immortality
On the mind's prison-house; — so shall your fame
Survive when this world's pomp bath fed destruction's flame.

Sisters!—to whose dispensing hand is given
For sad and suffering hearts the healer's ski
Say,—shall a fulness of the food of Heaven
Lull in lethargick sleep warm pity's thrill!
Hear ye the gasping of the famish'd soul!
Haste!—Reach the water-cup!—Say to the sick laste !-Reach the water-cap! -- Say to the sick-be whole. Hartford, Sept. 22d, 1829.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Intelligencer PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS .- NO. VII.

In the article of guarantee, which was the subject of dis-In the article of guarantee, which was the subject of discussion in my last number, the country of the Cherokee nation is called "their lands;" an expression unterly at variance with the notion, that the lands belonged to the whites. Indeed, the recent interpretation of our compacts with the Indians, does great violence to the ordinary rules of language. The seventh article is short, and will bear repeating. It reads thus: The UNITED STATES SOL-EMNLY GUARANTEE TO THE CHEROKEE NATION ALL THEIR LANDS NOT HERERY CEPED." This areas to be appendix the face of it, a plain sentence. A man ALL THEIR LANDS SOT HEREBY CEDED." This seems to be, upon the face of it, a plain sentence. A man of moderate information would at least suppose himself to understand it. He would not suspect that there was a secret, recondite meaning, altogether incompatible with the apparent one. But it seems that there was such a meaning. How it was discovered, or by whom, the public are not informed. The present Secretary of War, however, has lately adopted it, and urged it upon the Cherokees as decisive of the whole question at issue. The true meaning of the article, then, as explained by a public functionary hieracidity veges after it was made, would have been acof the article, then, as explained by a public functionary thirty-eight years after it was made, would have been accurately expressed as follows: "The United States solemnly declare, that the Cherokee Indians have no right nor title to any lands within the territory of the United States, as fixed by the treaty of 1783; but the United States, as fixed by the treaty of 1783; but the United Period of the Cherokees to remain on the lands of North Carolina. South Carolina and Georgia, (South and West of the above described boundary) until the said States shall take possession of the same."

This is the gaurantee of the Cherokee country! It is cer-

States shall take possession of the same."

This is the guarantee of the Cherokee country! It is certainly the interpretation of the Secretary of War. How would other treaties bear a similar explanation! The newspapers tell us, that Russia, Great Britain, and France have engaged to guarantee the territory of Greece within certain limits. Does this mean that the Greeks are to be permitted to live, for the present, on lands which belong to the Turks; but that the Turks, whenever they please, may take possession of their own lands, and massacre the Greeks!

The Federal Constitution

The Federal Constitution says, (Art. IV, sec. 4.) "The The reacral constitution says, (Art. IV, sec. 4.) "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a Republican form of government;" the true meaning of which may hereafter appear to be as follows: "The United States shall permit each State to have a Republican form of government for the present; and until a monarchical form of government shall be imposed upon the people thereof."

ereot. The true meaning of an instrument is that which was in the minds of the parties, at th. time of signing. Can the Secretary of War prove that General Washington understood the treaty of Holson, according to the explanation mow given! Can be prove that the Cherokes chiefs an warriors understood it in the same manner! Surely he ed into effect in a totally different and opposite sense,— He must therefore suppose, that the Cherokees intended to admit that they had no right to 'their own lands,' and that admit that they had no right to 'their own lands,' and that they stood ready to remove whenever requested. But he must allow, that, if this were the meaning of the parties, it was very strangely expressed; and however sincerely he may entertain the newly discovered opinion as to the mean-ing, he may still find it extremely difficult to convince the

orld that he is right.

Will the Secretary of War guarantee his country against With the Secretary of War guarantee has country against any loss of character, as a consequence of adopting his interpretation? Whom will be get for spinsors and compurgators? Can be engage that impurtial and disinterested men will be satisfied? And if they will not, or if there is danger that they will not, should be not distrust his own conclusions? And may be not have arrived at them without sufficient examination?

out sufficient examination?

Not to dwell longer on the words of the article, is it credible that the Cherokees would have signed a treaty, in the year 1791, if they had been plainly told that the U.States did not ac-1791, if they had been plainly told that the U-States did not achnowledge tham as a separate people; that they load no rights, nor any lands; that they lived upon their ancient hunting grounds by the permission of the whites; and that, whenever the whites required it, they must remove beyond the Mississippil At that very moment the Cherokees felt strong. They and the neighboring tribes could collect a formidable force. They had an illimitable forest in which to range, with many parts of which they were perfectly acquainted. They could have driven in the white settlers, on a line of more than 500 miles in extent. Many a Braddock's field, many a St. Clair's defeat, many a battle of Timperanor. many a St. Clair's defeat, many a battle of Tippecanor would have been witnessed, before they could have been would have been witnessed, before they could have been expelled from their awamps and their mountains, their open woods and their impervious cane brakes, and fairly dislodg-ed from the wide regions on this side of the Mississippi. The people of the United States wanted a peace. We invited the Cherokees to bay down their arms. We spoke kindly to them; called them our brothers, at the beginning of every syntams.

kindly to them; called them our brothers, at the beginning of every sentence; treated them as equals; spoke largely of our future kinchess and friendship; and shall we now—(I speak to the people of the United States at large)—shall we now hesitate to acknowledge the full force of the obligations by which we bound ourselves! Having, in the days of our weakness, and at our own instance, obtained a peace for our own benefit, shall we now, nearly because no human power can oppose an array of bayonets, set aside the fundamental article, without which no treaty could ever have been made!

But I must proceed with other parts of the conversi

have been made!
But I must proceed with other parts of the compact.
Art. S. If any person, not an Indian, shall settle on any
of the Cherokees' lands, he shall forfeit the protection of

the United States, and the Cherokees may punish him.

Art. 9. No citizen of the United States shall attempt to hunt on the lands of the Chrokees; nor shall any such citizen go into the Cherokee country without a passport from the Governor of a State, or Territory, or such other person as the President of the United States may authorize to grant the same.

ort the same. Arts, 10 and 11. Reciprocal engagements, in regard to the delivery and punishment of criminals.

Art. 12. No retaliation or reprisal, in case of injury, till after satisfaction shall have been demanded and refused.

Art. 13. The Cherokees to give notice of any hostile de-

signs.

"Art. 14. That the Cherokee Nation may be led to a "Art. 14. That the Cherokee Nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdemen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will, from time to time, furnish gratuitously, the said Nation with useful implements of husbandry; and further to assist the said Nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many processors to reside in said nation, as they may indue propermeation, the Chiled States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation, as they may judge proper, not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands as-signed by the Cherokees for cultivation for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exer-cising any kind of traffic."

Art. 15. All animostites to recent and their successions.

Art. 15. All animosities to cease, and the treaty to be ex-Art. 16. The treaty to take effect, as soon as ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and

ent of the Senate.

The Treaty was signed, in behalf of the United States,

The Treaty was signed, in behalf of the United States, by William Blount, governor of the territory South of the Ohio, and by forty-one Cherokee Chiefs and Warriors in behalf of the Cherokee Nation; and was afterwards duly ratified by the President and Senate.

A few remarks seem to be demanded on several of these articles. In the ninth, the country of the Cherokees is again called their "lands," as it had been twice before; and the citizens of the United States are strictly prohibited from attempting to hunt on said lands; nor could any of our people even enter the country without a passport.

The tenth article, which is barely mentioned in the preceding abstract, provides, that, "if any Cherokee Indian, or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall steal a horse from, or commit a robbery, or murder, or other capital crime on any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Cherokee Nation shall be bound to deliver him or them up, to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

Thus it appears, that if a party of Cherokees should commit nurder in the white settlements, upon citizens of the United States, the murderers could not be pursued a foot within the Cherokee boundary. Nay more, if one of our own people should commit murder, or any other capital crime, and should take refuge in the Cherokee Nation, he could not be pursued, however flagrant the cuse might be, and however well known the criminal. The Cherokees must arrest him in their own way, and by their own authority; and they were bound by this treaty to do, (what by the laws of Nations they would not have been bound to do,) that is, to deliver up criminals for punishment. Neither the United States, nor any particular State, had any jurisdiction over the Cherokee country. But the next article, which my argument makes it necessary to quote at large, is, if possible, still more decisive of the matter.

"Art. 11. If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, shall go into any town, rettlement, or territory, belonging to the Cherokees, and shall there commit any crime

States, or or either of the territorial districts of the Uniter States, shall go into any town, settlement, or territory, be onging to the Cherokees, and shall there commit any crimi upon, or trespass against the person or property of an peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if con peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if com-mitted within the jurisdiction of any State, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or any white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender or offend-ers shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the State or District to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof."

If there is any meaning in language, it is here irresistible

District to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof."

If there is any meaning in language, it is here irresistibly implied, that the Cherokee country, or "territory" is not "within the jurisdiction of any State, or within the jurisdiction of either of the territorial Districts of the United States." Within what jurisdiction is it, then? Doubtless within Cherokee jurisdiction; for this territory is described as "belonging to the Cherokees,"—one of the most forcible idiomatic expressions of our language to designate absolute property. What then comes of the assumption or jurisdiction over the Cherokees by the State of Georgia? This question will be easily decided by the man who can tell which is the strongest, a treaty of the United States, or an act of the Legislature of a State. The treaty says, that the Cherokee territory is inviolable; and that even white renegadoes cannot be pursued thither. A recent law of Georgia declares the greater part of the Cherokee country to be under the jurisdiction of that State; and that the laws of Georgia shall take full effect upon the Cherokees within less than a year from the present time. The Constitution of the United States (Art. VI.) has these words: "All treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the laws or Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The question of jurisdiction is, therefore, easily settled.

But the full acknowledgement of the national rights of question of jurisdiction is, therefore, easily settled

The question of jurisdiction is, therefore, easily settled.

But the full acknowledgement of the national rights of
the Cherokees, and of the sacredness of their territory, is
not all that the treaty contains. The fourteenth article was
framed expressly for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating the national existence of the Cherokees. That they
might "be led to a greater degree of civilization" apmight "be led to a greater degree of civilization" appears to have been a favorite degree of civilization" appears to have been a favorite degree of the American Government. With a view to this object, and that they might "become herdsmen and cultivators," the United States proficed some important advantages; and it is by the aid of these very advantages, and by the co-operation of faithful teachers and missionaries, that the Cherokeer have been led to a 'greater degree of civilization' than any other tribe of Indians. So undeniable is this fact, that Georgia has repeatedly complained of it; and Government has been blanched along these distances the University of States were pestedly complained of it; and Government has been blam-ed for doing those things which the United States were bound to do by the most solemn treaty stipulations.

bound to do by the most solemn treaty stipulations.

In a word, the treaty of Holston is a plain document having a direct object. It is consistent with itself. It does not contain the most distant implication, that any portion of the human race, except the Cherokees themselves, had even the shadow of a claim upon the Cherokee territory. It guarantees that territory to its possessors as their own absolute property; accepts some small grants from them; and engages that the United States shall befriend them, in their future efforts for improvement. That the Cherokees have never forfeited the benefit of these stipulations will appear WILLIAM PENN.

SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

LOWELL SABBATH UNION

[First Annual Report read Dec. 25, 1828. - Concluded. But look at the urgent, indispensable necessity of such a union in the present case. The Sabbath cannot be upheld among us without the support of public sentiment; for in a community like ours, law without a public opinion to enforce its observance, would be utterly powerless. Law is here only an echo of the people's voice, and almost as unable to withstand the current of their feelings as a vane to resist or control the vectings of the wind. Duelling is generally prohibited; but where the community countenance or counive at it, do not the devo-tees of honor too often repeat this bloody and barbarous practice? Murder is every where forbidden beyond the Mississippi who boasts that he has killed ten men with impunity, and would probably im-brue his hands in the blood of any one who should dare to call in question the respectability of his char-Nearly every state has enacted laws to preserve the Sabbath from profanation; and after all it is in many parts of our country a holiday of pleasure and vice; in some it is prostituted to gamb horse-racing and kindred practices; and in one of our large cities, no less than fourteen hundred shops have been opened on this holy day. Custom is far ore potent than law, and securely laughs at all its terrors. The voice of the people must execute, as well as enact every law; and just as well might you think of sailing directly in the face of a tempest, or of swimming up the falls of Niagara, as attempt ng us any laws of a moral nature to enforce amo that are not sanctioned and sustained by public

But how can public sentiment be enlisted in support of the Sabbath? Can it be done without a ematic and general union of its friends? No; such a change of the public mind can no more be effected by the solitary example and desultory, disconnected efforts of individuals, than the great reformation of the church, or the liberties of our country, could have been achieved without the union of Christians in one case, and of patriots in the other. The friends of the Sabbath throughout the land must unite in a public expression of their views, and in simultaneous and spirited exertions to preserve its sanctity and moral power. The pulpit must speak, the press must speak; every friend of the Sabbath in the land must speak, and act also, in its favor. A general interest must be awakened; the eye of the whole community must be turned to the subject; and the scattered elements of public opinion be col-lected and concentrated so as to send forth an allpervading influence, sufficient by the blessing of God to enforce among the great mass of society a respectful observance of his holy day.

With such views the friends of the Sabbath for med a General Union for promoting its observance, and called upon our rulers, and other men of influ ence, upon Christians and ministers of every denomination, upon the inhabitants of our large cities, and upon their fellow-citizens of every rank and condi-tion throughout the land, to aid them in this pious and patriotic enterprise. We heard this appeal; nor could we refuse to answer it by a prompt and cordial co-operation. Were there no need of simi-lar efforts in our own vicinity, we should owe it to God and our country to aid the general cause by secure for it in the end a comall that we can do to plete and universal triumph.

We award to our fellow-citizens around us a heerful commendation of all their virtues, and are happy in believing, that the Sabbath has not been violated here by many except that floating part of our population who continue with us scarcely long enough to feel any responsibility for their reputa-But when we saw four stages, and a large number of private carriages passing our doors on a single Sabbath; when we beheld from thirty to fif-

neighboring towns began to complain of resorts provided among them for gambling and other vi-cious amusements on this holy day; we verily thought it high time that something were done to preserve, if not to rescue it from profanation.

May we not then confidently expect in this enterprise the co-operation of our fellow citizens? It

is not the concern of a sect or a party. It is the cause of God and our country; for our common Christianity and our fondly cherished liberties would sink together into the grave that buries the Sabbath. We have come to a fearful crisis in our history; we stand upon the brink of a fatal preci-pice, and God alone knows what may result from a little more sleep and a little more slumber. It is a question of life or death to our religious and civil or death to our religious and civil institutions. Will not the friends of God and their country then unite in the present effort to preserve the Sabbath? Are some of our brethren unable in conscience to go the full length of our principles Then we ask them to go so far as they consiste can, and cheerfully lend their example, and their personal appeals to the understandings and conciences of their fellow citizens, for the accomplish ment of an object dear alike to all our hearts. Long will our united and vigorous exertions be needed: and so long as men are employed in the violation of God's holy day; so long as taverns and tipling shops are thronged with Sabbath breakers; so long as stages and carriages of pleasure pass our de and lines of public conveyance, traversing the whole land, spread the contagion of their example far and wide through the community; so long as the dear-est interests of time and eternity are thus exposed to entire and remediless ruin; just so long do we pray, that the grace of God may enable us to use proper means in our power to dissuade our low citizens from profaning the Sabbath of the

Such your Committee believe to be the views of all who are embarked in this enterprise of piety and patriotism. It is the cause of God; and we devout commend it to his protection and blessing. may have to struggle its way through many a phalanx of opposition; but we have no fears respecting the ultimate result. It must, it will prevail; for all the attributes of God, all the promises of his word, all the glories of his throne, all the energies of his own omnipotence are implicitly pledged for its final and complete success. Our beloved country is destined to be Immanuel's land; all the kingloms of the world will ere long become the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ; and when this era of millennial purity and blessedness comes the Sabbath we revere and love, will become the Sabbath of all nations, and be hailed by every dweller on earth as an earnest and emblem of that nobler Sabbath on high which is to be endless as eternity, and blissful as heaven.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Under the head of "The Indirect Influence of this Society," the Fourth Report says:

This Society shows the value of labor, not only as means of support, but as an auxiliary of virtue.— The county prisons, to a vast extent, throughout the United States are not places of labor; and for this, among other reasons, are places of extreme profligacy in regard to gambling, profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and other nameless offences. In the reformed prisons, where labor has been systematically introduced, and industriously prosecuted under a vigilant inspection, a vast amount of moral evil has been prevented. This is delightfully illus-trated in the prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, and at the houses of refuge in Bossame prison where some of the men have been fursame prison where some of the men have been fur-sished with labor, and others not, it is the testimo-ny of the officers, that they can prevent evil more easily among one hundred men who are busily em-ployed, than between one tenth part of that number, who have nothing to do. mark is applicable to colleges, academies, and schools, and is one of the great reasons of the prof igacy which is found in them, and shows the need of reform in them, as much as similar evils show the need of reform in the old penitentiaries. This subject would be less important, if fewer parents were called annually to mourn over their children's loss of character, at public schools; and this for on among other reasons, that they are not furnished with places, materials, and hours for labor. We hail therefore, as harbingers of a better day, all those institutions, of whatever name, in which, it is illustrated by actual experiment, how conducive productive labor is to virtue. And we believe that the time is not distant, when to a much greater extent than at present, institutions of all kinds intended to reform men or prepare the rising generation or usefulness, will provide places, materials, and hours for labor as a part of the system. To some extent, this is already done. In Maine, the Insti-tution at Waterville and the Gardiner Lyceum, if we are correctly informed, combine labor and in-struction. In Massachusetts, the Theological struction. In Seminary at Andover has a most useful work shop, in which about seventy five students are hard at is now building, in which the students connected with Phillips Academy may appropriate certain hours to labor, and thus in part or wholly support themselves, At Woburn, Monson, South Hadley and Stockbridge, Massachusetts, if it is not already done, it is in contemplation to combine labor with instruction in the academies. In Connecticut, at Windsor is a school on the same principle; in Hartford, at the deaf and dumb asylum are work-sh and in Vale College, a large wood-house has been built, in which students may saw wood. In New-York, at Whitesboro', and in Virginia and Tennessee, are literary institutions in which productive labor are combined with instruction; and we know not why bodily exercise, in the form of productive labor, should not be as conducive to virtue in academies and colleges, as in prisons and houses of ref-From the experiments already made in both classes of institutions, it appears, that labor should no more be neglected where the improvements of the mind is the primary object, than the improve-ment of the mind should be neglected where labor and restraint are the primary object. In either case, it is seen that labor is not only a means of support, but an auxiliary of virtue.

PARENTS DEPARTMENT.

THE DYING FATHER.

A gentleman related to us the other day, the following incident to illustrate the power of natural affection, even in the mind of a dying saint.

A gentleman who had been many years a profes-or of religion, and who had adorned his profession by a life of exemplary piety, was brought to the very verge of the grave. It was expected every moment for hours together, that "the silver cord would be loosed and the wheel broken at the cis tern," yet he tarried under the influence of an excitement, for which his attendants could not account At last, his brother inquired of him the cause of his anxiety; for it was too visibly depicted upon his countenance to escape the notice of the most casual observer. "How can I contentedly die," he reobserver. plied, "and leave a young widowed daughter and her infant child unprovided for?" "Have you for-gotten," rejoined his brother, "the direction of your covenant-keeping God—that God in whose statutes and ordinances you have been walking these thirty years? "Leave thy fatherless children with me, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust ty men at work in open day, and some within ten rods of the sanctuary; when the inhabitants of man. "This is my infirmity. It cleaves to me in

my last agony. Call them in, that I may bless them before I die.³⁹ They were instantly called, and he, in a calm and collected manner, committed them anew to the care of his merciful Redeemer. After which, he raised his eyes to heaven and cri-Lord Jesus, cut this work short." No sooner had he uttered this prayer, than the work was done. His spirit abandoned its tenement of elay, and went to God. The last syllable of his last petition had scarcely fallen from his lips, ere he ceas

ed to breathe. "Never," says the gentleman who gave us this account, "have I witnessed an instance in which natural affection seemed, for a season, so completeby to absorb the mind of a saint, and draw off his confidence from his God. Never have I witnessed so signal a victory through the riches of grace. And never, so direct and instantaneous an answer to prayer." Charleston Observer.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the New-York Observer.

PROPOSED MISSIONS AMONG THE SAILORS ON THE LAKES. The writer of the following letter was formerly an assistant missionary at Mackinaw, and is now an agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Ohio. The letter was addressed to a lady in Boston, by whom it was transmitted to the office of the Seamen's Friend Society in New-York.

Society in New-York.

Steam-Boat Henry Clay, LakeHuron, May 30,1829.

My Dear Madam.—You will not, I trust, have forgotten the conversation we had upon the subject of a Bethel Flag for the Aurora, of Michilimackinak, or the anxiety I felt to get a pious captain and crew for her. I did indeed feel a deep anxiety on that subject, and made a diligent inquiry in almost every place I visited, that I might at least get one man for her who feared God; and if not a Christian, yet a sober man; one who would not drink or swear.

I had not certainly obtained my object, when I reached the vessel in Ohio. Judge then of my surprise and joy, when on opening a letter from brother Ferry, I was met as follows.

introduce to you a new captain of the Aurora, not exactly
a stranger to you, but one who, I trust, will give you much
accession for my, like that furnished to Philemon in former occasion for joy, like that furnished to Philemon in former days. Captain G. is, I trust, a new man. He, with six-teen others, united with the church on the second Sabbath

It was indeed a happy meeting. I found Mr. Campbell,* a member of our family, on board, and a sailor, who bad been waiter to Major Vose, and had also united with the church. This was indeed a happy trio—their leisure hours were spent in reading the Scriptures, singing Village Hymns,

and in prayer.

It was Saturday night when I arrived. The next morning we went three miles to meeting—heard the Rev. W. M. Adams preach—introduced Captain G. and Mr. Campbel to many good people with whom I am acquainted in that

Preaching on board .- At the request of Captain G Preaching on board.—At the request of Captain U.,
Mr. Adams preached on board the Aurora at 5 o'clock, P.M.
There were perhaps 150 people present. It was an interesting scene. The masters and crews of two other vessels were there. It was much more interesting because it was supposed to be the first instance in which public worship had been held on board any vessel on these lakes when in port. The Captain was delighted with the privilege—and when I told bim he could enjoy it in any port on the lake port. The Captain was delighted with the process when I told him he could enjoy it in any port on the lake where a minister was to be found, and mentioned the Beth where a minister was to be found, and mentioned the respect to the process of the every port. et Flag, he said he should be proud to wave it in every port, where an opportunity for religious worship should be offered. Further thoughts suggested.—These encouraging cir-

cumstances led me to think much of the sailors upon these lakes, and set me to inquire if there could be some means devised to do them good. My acquaintance in all the ports had led me to suppose that societies could be formed in most and led me to suppose that societies could be formed in mos of them, which would furnish some support for a missionary to sailors. But until now no opening appeared by which Christians could hope to enter this strong hold of the enemy

to sailors. But until now no opening appeared by which Christians could hope to enter this strong hold of the enemy.

A beginning attempted.—I mentioned to a few, the outline of my plan—which was, to form a little society in each port for the purpose of supporting a missionary, who should go from port to port, and improve all opportunities to do good to sailors, by preaching, conversation, distributing books, Tracts, &c. &c.

All approved the plan, but none were ready to make the teaghning, until I was bed Mackines. I mentioned the subject to our good folks there, and it was thought best act to form a society new, but a subscription paper was prepared, and \$34 were subscribed at the moment, which I have no doubt I shall increase to \$50 on my return.

Now, machin, it you can send us a Bethel Flag, which I most inclently hope, you will much encourage us, and I hope soon to be able to tell you we have a menionary actually laboring for the good of audors here.

(Signed)

This interesting communication has at length come into the lunds of the Executive Committee of the American Seamon's Friend Society, and they are anxious to lend whatever our oursgement is in their power to so desirable an undertaking. If any benevolent persons are disposed to contribute towards the object proposed in the above letter, donations will be received by the General Agent of the Society, the Rev. Issina Leavitt, 156 Front-street, or by the Trensurer, Silas Holmes, 62 South-street.

* Mr. C. is a half Indian.

. Mr. C. is a half Indian.

Savings Warehouse .- A writer in the Journal of Hu-Surings Warehouse.—A writer in the Journal of Hu-manity proposes that the laboring poor, in large towns, should organize themselves into Societies of one or two hun-dred each, and that each individual should furnish 10 or 12 dollars for a capital. With this he proposes they should employ a steward, and rent a store, at which all the articles they have occasion for, shall be sold at eash price. In this way, he says, they may save the expense of supporting so many grocery shops and victualling cellars. This, or some other plan, is imperiously demanded in the cities and large towns, to prepare for the distresses of the coming winter.

Sugar and Rum.—A gentleman from the West Indies, now in New York, says that his exports of sugar and rum to the United States have always yielded him a profit. His xports of rum during that year were much less than usual. ut more than half of it remains unsold but more than half of it remains unsold. In consequence of this state of things, he has abandoned his plantation and re-moved from the Island. The diminution in the demand for rum is attributed, by the Journal of Commerce, partly to the Temperance reformation, and that of sugar to the increased quantity manufactured in this country. The amount expert-ed last year from New Orleans, exceeded that of the preceding year by about 25 per cent.; being 87,940 hhds. In four years more, it is estimated that Louisiana will be able to upply the whole United States.

The National Preacher, for September, has a Sermon by Rev. J. Nelson, of Leicester Ms. entitled "The Happy Family," from Matt. X, 13: and one by the Rev. J. W. Cannon, of Williamstown, Ms. entitled "The Guilt and Folly and Preventives of being in debt," from Rom. XIII.8.

CARD.

Spencer F. Beard gratefully acknowledge ceipt of Twenty Dollars from the Ladies of his acknowledges the rethe him a life member of the Am. Tract Soc. Bostor Methuen, Sept. 24, 1829.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE. BOSTON STEREOTYPE EDITION, IN SIX VOLUMES. Being the Eleventh American Edition, and complete in all respects as the best London edition.

JUST published on a fine wove paper, a new impression from the Stereotype Plates, of Dr. Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. royal octavo, with all the Notes, Practical observations, Marginal References, and critical Remarks, as in the most approved London edition.

Those who wish to procure this work, will be supplied on the roots liberal terms without the procure that work, will be supplied.

Those who wish to procure this work, will be supplied on the most liberal terms, either in boards, sheep, calf, or russia bindings, with double titles, and a Likeness of the Author, by the publishers, CROCKER & BREWSTER, at their Old Stand, 47 Washington Street, Boston, and the copy warranted complete and perfect in every respect. It may also be had of Jonathan Leavitt, New-York; William Williams, Utica; E. Peck, & Co. Rochester; John Grigg, Philadelphia; Cushing & Jewett, Baltimore; Robert Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Drake & Conklin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. J. Hobby, Augusta, Ga.; James I. M'Carter, Charles.

son, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Drake & Conkin, Cincinnati, Charles-Wm. J. Hobby, Augusta, Ga.; James I. M'Carter, Charles-ton, S. C.; and of Booksellers generally throughout the Union. Sept. 30. SINGING SCHOOL.

D. SAWYER respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that a gratuitous exhibition of his mode of teaching will be given, at the Hall over Mr. Wheeler's Store in Green St., on Friday Evening, Oct. 2d, at 7 o' clock, and solicits the attendance of such persons as wish to improve in the science of Vocal Music; if sufficient encouragement is given, the School will be continued.

TERMS,—Two Dollars for 24 lessons, if paid in advance, or \$2,50 if delayed till the expiration of the Term.

Boston, Sept. 29th, 1829. SINGING SCHOOL

JUST published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington Street,—A Third Edition of MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIR, late Missionary to Burmah. Including a History of the American Baptist Mission in the Burman Empire. By James D. Knowles, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston. Embellished with a correct Likeness of Mrs. J. and a Map of Burmah. Price \$1,00.

Mrs. Jukson was a distinguished Missionary in the cause of Christ, in which she not only spent the vigor of an uncommon intellect, the ardor of a fervent Christian, the courago and perseverance of an undisansed heroine, but in the

of Christ, in which she not only spent the vigor of an uncommon intellect, the ardor of a fervent Christian, the courage and perseverance of an undisaayed heroine, but in the support of which, anid unparalleled sufferings, she fell a victorious victim. What history and eulogy have said of the peculiar traits of woman, Mrs. Judson has fully verified. The terrors of a despotic government, and every frightful form of calamity, never, for a moment, stayed her devotion to the cause of the mission, nor relaxed her almost incredible administrations of mercy and affection, to her shackled husband, and his suffering companions. To her endurance of trials, under which the firmer sex would probably have sunk in despondency, the Mission owes the life of her valued husband, who lives to prosecute the great work of blessing Burmah with the light and knowledge of divine truth. When her Memoir was first announced, the friends of Mis-

Burmah with the light and knowledge of divine truth. When her Memoir was first announced, the friends of Missions cherished the hope that the book would meet with an extensive circulation. Their expectations have keen more than realized, in the almost unprecedented sale of the work. This work contains a connected view of the History of the Burman Mission, which has recently been rescued from oppression by a signal interposition of Heaven, and is now presenting the most encouraging aspect. It is pleasing to learn by the last London periodicals, that a second edition of this Menoic has there been published; and that the steep of the state of the sta learn by the hast London periodicals, that a second edition of this Memoir has there been published; and that the work is giving a powerful impulse to missionary operations on both sides of the Atlantic. In the short space of seven months, five large editions of this work have been issued from the press in Boston and London. Such an expression of approbation from a Christian community in favor of any work, has seldom if ever been made.

The following is an extract from the London New Baptist Miscellany. "This is one of the most interesting pieces of female hiography which has ever come under our notices. No quotation, which our limits allow, would do justice to

of tenate hography which has ever come under our notice. No quotation, which our limits allow, would do justice to the facts, and we must therefore refer our readers to the volume itself. We need not formally recommend it, but shall content ourselves with remarking, that it ought to be immediately added to every family library." Sept. 20.

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The first term of the ensuing year will commence on the first Wednesday of November next, to continue twenty-two weeks. The terms of admission are the following:

For Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Instruction in all the branches of an English Education, with Stationary pertaining thereto, for one year, to those over twelve years of age,

For the same, to those under twelve,

In addition to the above, for instruction per quarter in Music,

SS Drawing & Painting,

Music,

Sept. 30.

Sept. 20.

LECTURES ON READING. The subscriber proposes giving a course of explanatory Lectures on the principles of Elocution, as applied to the exercise of Reading. The statements and illustrations in-tended to be introduced will be adapted to the general culvation of the mind, as well as to professional purposes, o

tivation of the minn, as when the objects of education.

The Lectures will be delivered weekly, at Chauncy Hall, Chauncy Place, and will commence on the second Friday of October, at seven o'clock in the evening. The course will include six weeks. Tickets of admission, at Three Dollars each, (for the course) may be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs, Carter and Hender, corner of Washington and School Streets.

Wh. RUSSELL. gton and School Streets. Boston, Sept. 30, 1829.

MAYHEW'S LIVES OF INDIAN MEN. JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street,—"Indian Narratives; containing an account of the first Native Preacher on Martha's Vineyard, together with sketches of several converted Indian Chiefs, and other residents on the same Island. By Experience Maybew, A. M. Preacher, to the Indians of Martha, Vineyard, that the Carefully revised for the residents. Martha's Vineyard at that time. Carefully revised from the London Edition, originally printed for Samuel Gerrish, Bookseller in Boston, New-England, 1727."

the London Edition, originally printed for Samuel Gerrish, Bookseller in Boston, New-England, 1727."

For the excellent character of the Author of this historical sketch of Christian Indians, the Rev. Experience Mayhew, the reader is referred to "an Attestation by the Boston Ministers," made in 1726, and published in another Sabbath School Book, entitled, "Narratives of the Lives of Pious Indian Children," Sec.

The following are the names of the Ministers who attested to the truth of these Narratives.

COTTON MATHER, Minister of 2d Church, or Old North.

BESTANIS COLEMAN, Brattle Street Church.

PETRE TRACHER, New North Church.

JOHEN SEWALL, Old South Church.

JOHEN WESS, "New North Church.

JOHEN WESS, "Brattle Street Church.

TROMAS PRINCE, Old South Church.

WILLIAM COOPER, "Brattle Street Church.

TROMAS FOLGOFT, First Chh. Chauncey Place.

SAMUEL CRECKLEY, "New South Church.

WILLIAM WALDRON, "Second Chh. or Old North.

Boston, New-England, June 14, 1726. Sept. 23.

Boston, New-England, June 14, 1726.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY-MEDICAL LEC-

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

TURES.

THE Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason Street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at one o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Sargery.

Or. Warren.

Or. Warren. Chemistry,
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence,
Dr. Channing.

Dr. CHANNING.
Dr. BIGELOW.
Theory and Practice of Physic.
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted texthout fee, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the course.
Aug. 6.

LEMAN S. R.P. LEW.

WHAT IS TRUTH! Rev. Mr. Fairchild's Sermon on the Essential Doctrines the Gospel; this day published, and for sale by Sept. 9. PEIRCE & WILLIAMS No. 20 Cor

EUROPEAN LEECHES.

THE subscriber has made such arrangements as will en-able him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medi-cal Leech. He has just received a fresh supply, of very large size and

prime order; which are for sale.

EBENEZER WIGHT.

N. P. Physicians' prescriptions, and family medicines
ill receive strict personal attention. ill receive strict personal attention.

Milk Street, opposite Federal-St. eopis12w Sept. 2.

THOMAS P. CUSHING, No. 5, Kilby Street-Offers for sale, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH, IRISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN GOODS, on the most favorable terms, for cash or on a credit.

HARD WARE.

No. 34, Union Street.

No. 34, Union Street.

HOMES & HOMER have received by the ships Boston, Hellespont and Liverpool, from Liverpool, an assortment of CUTLERY & HARD WARE GOODS, which have been been proported by the street of they offer for sale on good terms for cash or credit

REMOVAL.

JACOB BANCROFT, would inform his customers that he has removed to No. 27, Union Street, opposite Maj. E. Brigham's Tavern, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at fair prices for cash. Also, WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN, of all kind.—NEWBURYPORT HOSIERY, by wholesale and restall.

BUMSTEAD & SON, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 113, Washington-street, pposite Water-street, istf [Nearly opposite Wa BOSTON.

BOARDING.

A Gentleman and Lady or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD, in a private dwelling, centrally situated. Apply at this Office.

Sept. 30.

NEW TOMBS.

FOR SALE, under the Park Stree. Meeting House, 3 well built TOMBS. Inquire of EDNUND MUNROE, No. 57, or GEORGE DENNY, No. 87, State-street. Aug. 13.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY. FRANKLIN INSURFACE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU-SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount excepting Thirty Thousand Dollars on any other statements.

risk. Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston
Francis Willen, President

\$01c. Sept. 9 1829 Jeanen Wand, Sec'y.

MISC

The growing interes cation is strikingly she reasing demand for apparatus. Within ent into nearly every merous sets into some behind any of her neigh facilities to extend the education. Connection is true, have been Whatever may be th too much reason to b too much reason to be among the lowest in New England. A spit education is fast risis from the reports much that section of the caseson, gentlemen hay jana, Georgia and net for the particular object on the subject of educ expressed a wish to coin progress for the gen There appears to be gire among the most.

sire among the most others interested in country, to bring their points, and to move in the strong holds of ig the whole of the Ame knowledge and religio republic has a persona accomplished is suffici efforts of all from the no time to be idle or a is something for every received from his Creation. Infants are call sands, and are showin the power almost at the commence by the street an onward and upward with their lives, nay, er and higher state of the world is indee that there are as man individuals to be educ complishment. As th

ual is with himself, why not begin now? upon his nearest neigh do to help each other i wards an intellectual should they not take a some improvement into the character of their c the first opportunity their town, of a meet for the advancement of prosperity? Who tha mind to perceive, can when the highest and posterity, and of the vefforts?

A GENUINE RET

You, sometime age Revival of Religion, Revival of Rengion, the received and good judgme excitement was conderwell concerning it, fro Mr. Nettieton is accur cases of conviction.)
turn out." I have the
to see what would be t
conducted.—And I thin
the results of my obse

1. It is evident that t
good attendance at chu
mus. under presching.

ous, under preaching; bath. In other cases, val, I have seen a very ter has been so pressed were either deeply in they who did not profe off to a returnless dist heaven. Often, too, a heaven, those we ed, between those church, which great social intercourse. Do see, the people at large revival at present, tha And, if the same mean according to all huma be a more powerful we 2. They, who made ing the revival, hold or

not only that they have they appear to be active again, is a result diffe out in many other casings are excited, by eff ination and the senses; is made amidst this to subsiding of excitement from the church, like the est, after the first autur est, after the first autu-these circumstances h they become cold, and fort and zeal;—and fina sort of fiery trial, befor-and clear." In our rev-ed by a clear, calm, ye truth. Does not this

caces?
3. The effect of the the church generally, This appears from a n of which, I will here st A. Christians manife than they did before the B. They read the B

ink, with a greater reduce it to practice, the C. There is more h love—social intercours
fitable; and the whole
more happy, than befu
D. A higher tone of

community. It may be der, and quiet of publishe courthouse. One hear no profanity, witemperance society has yet there has been a consumption of arden most respectable merc

or sale.
E. "Last, though decided growth in the